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TODAY'S WEATHER - FORECAST - PARIS:
Overcast, rain. Temp. 15-6 (59-43). Tomorrow,
variable, rain. Yesterday's temp. 20-8 (68-46).
Wednesday, variable, showers. Temp. 12-8 (54-47).
Thursday, variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-6
(55-43). CHANNEL: Moderate. BOMBE: Sunny.
Temp. 18-5 (64-41). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
12-2 (54-42). Yesterday's temp. 12-5 (54-41).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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No. 28,371

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1974

Established 1887



President Georges Pompidou

Pompidou Is Dead

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 2 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou died at his private residence here tonight after a long illness. He was 62.

The official Elysee Palace announcement, simply stating that Mr. Pompidou died at 9 p.m., was issued an hour after his death. No cause of death was mentioned in the statement signed by his personal physician, Dr. Jean Vignat.

But in recent months, Mr. Pompidou had unofficially been reported to be suffering from multiple myeloma, a cancer of the bone marrow described by medical dictionaries as fatal within six to 24 months of its onset.

The Elysee statement was released only a few hours after another official announcement that the President had been forced to cancel "for the days to come" all official duties on account of his illness.

Immediately upon the announcement, Alain Poher, the 64-year-old president of the Senate, was informed that he would be the interim president until the election of a new chief executive, as prescribed in the constitution. Mr. Poher served in a similar capacity

Poher Is Interim Chief of State

between the 1969 resignation of Charles de Gaulle and the election of Mr. Pompidou.

Mr. Pompidou's death made official the long semi-public "war of succession" among a handful of leading politicians within the government, coalition and the opposition, which ranges from centrist moderates to the non-Communist left and the powerful Communist party.

First Round

The first round of new presidential elections must be held within a period of 20 to 35 days after the incumbent's death, retirement or physical incapacity. But in light of the full field of probable candidates, a runoff ballot between the leading two vote-getters, two weeks later, is considered a certainty.

In the absence of any apparent political testament from Mr. Pompidou, the field was considered wide open.

With Mr. Pompidou's worsen-

ing health—evidenced by the increasing frequency with which he canceled official functions—he had been expected to announce his retirement and his designation of an heir-apparent.

The leading presidential aspirants included:

• Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister and leader of the right-of-center Republican Independent party, a major Gaullist ally in the National Assembly.

• Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the former Gaullist prime minister dropped by Mr. Pompidou in July, 1972. Reform-minded and personally attractive, he nonetheless remains the avowed favorite of the effective Gaullist party machine. The Gaullist party recently has stepped up its attacks on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's stewardship at the Finance Ministry and has sworn to oppose his presidential ambitions.

• François Mitterrand, leader

of the resurgent Socialist party, who as leader of the unified left forced De Gaulle into a humiliating runoff vote in 1965. Some observers have insisted that his best bet is to run in the first ballot not merely as the Socialist candidate, but Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist party, has made it clear that he favors having Mr. Mitterrand run as candidate of the united left, a coalition of the Communist, Socialist and breakaway Radical parties which almost won last year's legislative elections.

Other possible candidates are Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, a loyal but politically lackluster figure whose popularity in public-opinion polls has consistently sagged since July, 1972, when he headed the first of his three cabinets.

Also in the running is millionaire magazine publisher Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the leader of the tiny Radical party, whose centrist votes could well

prove vital in the runoff ballot.

There is also an outside chance that Mr. Poher would take advantage of his temporary stay in the Elysee Palace to run for the presidency—as he did against Mr. Pompidou in 1969.

As the French press overcame its initial timidity in mentioning the President's steadily deteriorating appearance, there was increasing speculation about presidential elections no later than June, and general belief that Mr. Pompidou would announce his decision to step down by late April or early May.

Ever since his bloated appearance was first noticed last May during an Iceland meeting with President Nixon, Mr. Pompidou has been believed to be suffering from multiple myeloma. But from last June to last month, the Elysee Palace officials would say only that he still had not recovered from "recurring gripe" contracted last in December, 1972,

when he canceled for the first time some public appearances.

On March 21, an official statement signed by his physician said he was suffering from an "anal-retal" indisposition—or hemorrhoids—which was "likely to recur." But that statement was hedged by the words that such was his ailment "at present."

That evening the President showed out of a dinner to which he had invited roughly half the accredited ambassadors. And he then canceled an official visit to Japan, another to Bonn and a dinner for the other half of the heads of accredited diplomatic missions.

He rallied enough to fly to the Black Sea resort of Pitsunda March 12 and 13 to confer with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev although he was forced to cancel a scheduled dinner with him.

Mr. Pompidou died at his private apartment on the Ile St. Louis, overlooking the Seine River and the Left Bank. He had spent the weekend at his suburban home at Orville, some 25 miles west of Paris.

Mr. Pompidou was the fourth (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Staff Chief Blamed for War Errors, Resigns

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, April 2 (UPI).—In a sharply worded preliminary report the commission investigating the military blunders of the Yom Kippur war called tonight for the dismissal of the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, but partly exonerated Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan, and Premier Golda Meir.

Golan Heights Fire Traded For 22d Day

TEL AVIV, April 2 (UPI).—Reinforced Israeli troops on a heightened alert exchanged artillery fire today with Syrian forces along the Golan Heights for the 22d consecutive day as newspapers reported that the Syrians appeared to be preparing an attack.

Returning home from talks in Washington about the possibility of a troop-disengagement accord with Syria and talks on U.S. aid to Israel, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said he did not think that war with Syria was likely unless other Arab states joined the battle.

The military command said here that Israeli batteries returned fire that the Syrians aimed at positions in the southern sector of the salient that Israel has held since last October's war. The action was near Israeli civilian settlements west of the 1967 war's cease-fire line.

There were no Israeli casualties, a spokesman said.

Heavy Losses

A Syrian military spokesman said that Syrian tanks and artillery inflicted heavy losses on Israeli forces on the Golan Heights, Reuters reported from Damascus.

He said the Syrian shelling along four Israeli batteries and mobile guns, started fires in areas of military concentrations and wounded or killed a number of soldiers.

"Syrian tanks are locked in battle with enemy tanks and support points on various parts of the front," the spokesman had said during the fighting. He blamed Israel for starting the clash by trying to consolidate front-line positions, Reuters reported.

Unusual Movement

An Israeli army spokesman denied there had been tank battles in a report from the northern front, the Israeli radio said that forward artillery positions had noticed unusual movement behind Syrian lines, which prompted the heightened alert and reinforcements announced yesterday.

Gen. Dayan said on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport that he had not received a full report on the situation. However, when asked

Blames Them for Election Losses

Brandt Attacks His Party's Leftists

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, April 2 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered a sharp warning today to the left-wing radicals in his Social Democratic party in the wake of the three defeats that the party suffered last month in state and local elections.

Without naming the Young Socialists, a loosely organized group of 30 members of Parliament who hold strongly orthodox Marxist views, Mr. Brandt said in a party declaration:

"Whoever thinks that his duties toward the party consist of malicious criticism of the party and its leadership would do better to criticize from outside the party ranks. It was the closest Mr. Brandt has come to calling for a purge.



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking to newsmen yesterday.

Nixon's Brother Denies Go-Between Role

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Donald Nixon testified today that he rebuffed an effort by a Robert Vesco aide to get a message to his brother, President Nixon, but did suggest that "John Mitchell might be the man to talk to."

"I said there was no way I could do this," the President's tall, portly brother said. "It has been my policy ever since my brother has been in politics. I have never taken anything directly to him, for anyone I ever worked for."

President Nixon once said he had Donald Nixon's telephone tapped for security reasons—to protect his brother from people who might try to use him because of his relationship to the President.

Heavily soured, but hearing little resemblance to his older brother, Donald Nixon, 50, testified for the government at the conspiracy trial of Mr. Mitchell, the former attorney general, and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

1,600 Passengers to Evacuate Stalled QE 2 Off Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 2 (AP).—The more than 1,600 passengers of the crippled luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 will be transferred tomorrow morning to a Norwegian liner, a spokesman for the Cunard Line said today.

The spokesman, in New York, confirmed earlier reports that the Norwegian liner Sea Venture, owned by Flagship Cruises, was leaving Bermuda to take on the passengers of Cunard's six-year-old QE-2, which is drifting about 170 miles southwest of Bermuda.

The passengers will be taken to Bermuda and flown from there to New York, the company announced.

In a message to the passengers, Cunard chairman Victor Matthews said, "The full fare you have paid will be refunded."

Mr. Matthews said that all three of the liner's boilers were out of action "due to extensive seepage of fuel oil from a fractured feed pipe in the heat exchanger system."

The mid-ocean transfer is expected to be performed by life-

Blames Them for Election Losses

Brandt Attacks His Party's Leftists

In a press conference he held later to explain the statement, Mr. Brandt said that a 10-point declaration of party policy which he announced today was intended as guidance for the party's local councils. "They should draw the necessary conclusions," he told newsmen.

The declaration was also signed by his government's finance minister, and deputy chairman of the party, Helmut Schmidt, and the Social Democrats' leader in parliament, Herbert Wehner.

A mutual friend of Mr. Wehner and Mr. Brandt said today that he saw this as a way of quieting Bonn rumors of infighting and disagreement among the three men.

The chancellor's statement called "all hands on deck to prevent disaster." He expressly called on

Nixon's Brother Denies Go-Between Role

His testimony was in furtherance of the prosecution claim that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans conspired with others in the obstruction of a Securities and Exchange Commission fraud investigation of Mr. Vesco in return for the international financier's secret \$200,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Recalls Conversation

Donald Nixon's son, Donald Jr., 28, has worked for and traveled extensively with Mr. Vesco. But his father testified he did not know whether his son still was in Mr. Vesco's employ.

Mr. Nixon was asked by Assistant U.S. Attorney James Ray, about a conversation he had just prior to the 1972 presidential election with Howard Cerny, a legal aide to Mr. Vesco and a co-conspirator in the Mitchell-Stans case.

"Just prior to the election in 1972, Howard Cerny did call me," Mr. Nixon testified. "Specifically I don't recall the conversation.

France Rebuffs EEC Partners On Links to U.S.

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (UPI).—The prospects for improvement in U.S.-Common Market relations faded here today when French opposition blocked a decision by the 11-nation Economic Community on whether there should be advance consultation with the United States on major foreign-policy initiatives.

All the other European Economic Community members, led by West Germany and Britain, were in favor. But French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert argued that the community could not give the "privilege" of prior consultation to the United States because a sharp distinction had to be made between bilateral contacts between sovereign states and moves by the EEC as a whole.

The EEC, he said, is not a sovereign state, but is in a process of evolution. It cannot, he argued, be given an automatic mandate to consult with other nations when it is incomplete and when its policies cover only certain areas.

Mr. Jobert's argument was regarded as an excuse that obscured the basic French dislike of too close a relationship between the community and the United States. It is a line that has exasperated both the State Department and President Nixon in recent months and last month caused the President to postpone a promised trip to Europe.

Although the French do not completely exclude such consultations, they feel that such contacts should not have a special status not given to other countries.

Gloomy Atmosphere

The atmosphere of today's discussion was not improved by the mood of bitterness and disappointment over yesterday's blunt British demand to renegotiate the terms of EEC membership.

Britain's Foreign Secretary James Callaghan was able to demonstrate today for the first time the strongly pro-American line he has promised to pursue. He refused to endorse further preparations for the proposed Euro-Arab conference on cultural, technical and economic cooperation—a French idea—unless they involved continued consultation with the United States.

He expressed the fear that without such talks there was a danger of "cutting across" Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent Middle East peace initiatives and also compromising decisions made during the recent energy conference of industrialized nations in Washington.

This view clashed with Mr. Jobert's, which is that only after each step that the community takes in its dialogue with the Arabs should EEC ministers decide whether there is any development worth consulting the United States about. He flatly rejected Mr. Callaghan's suggestion of reciprocal U.S.-EEC talks in advance of any community talks with the Arabs.

Arab Accord Urged

Mr. Jobert said after the talks had stalled that what Europe wanted was long-term cooperation with the Arabs across a wide range of subjects. Given the nearness of Europe to the Arab world, this is essential, he said. Not all the questions involved in such a development could possibly be solved in one day.

British Report Big Oil Strike In North Sea

LONDON, April 2 (AP).—The British Petroleum Co. today announced a major oil strike in the North Sea. Unofficial estimates indicated that the field could eventually supply up to a quarter of Britain's oil needs.

The company declined to say what the field's ultimate yield would be or how vast the deposits were. But on the basis of test drilling, mining experts said that production could be anything between 200,000 and 500,000 barrels a day. Britain currently uses just over two million barrels a day.

The discovery is in what is known as the Ninian field, about 110 miles east of the Shetland Islands, lying off the northeast tip of Scotland. With two previous major strikes—the Forties field of the British Petroleum Co. and the Brent field of Shell-Exxon—the region could produce up to 1.2 million barrels of oil a day, experts said.

The Burmah group consists of the Burmah Oil Co., which has a 30 percent stake, Imperial Chemical Industries, with 26 percent, Chevron Petroleum, with 24 percent, and Murphy Petroleum and Ocean Exploration Co., each with 10 percent.

The group said that plans for developing the field are well advanced and initial production is planned for late 1977.

Burmah's announcement came as the House of Commons debated the future of North Sea oil.

Conservative party spokesmen charged the Labor government with jeopardizing the future of the industry by raising the specter of nationalization.

"The government is determined that there will accrue to the British people their rightful share of the proceeds of North Sea oil," replied Eric Varley, secretary for energy.

He estimated that profits from North Sea oil would eventually total \$2 billion a year. He also said current British taxes and royalties would collect less than half that figure, compared with between 75 and 90 percent which is taken by other countries for their oil.

Mr. Varley pointed out that about 60 percent of the profits would go to American and other foreign companies. "If we allowed this situation to continue, the benefit to our balance of payments would be minimal and we would be getting the lowest take of any oil-producing country in the world," he said.

Soviet Scientist Foresees Revolution in Gene Control

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, April 2.—Genetic engineering, the ability to determine hereditary qualities by changing the genes, will have a revolutionary impact on mankind within 30 years, the Soviet Union's top genetics expert predicted yesterday.

Nikolai Dubinin, head of the Soviet Institute of General Genetics, added that the world's geneticists still do not completely comprehend the monumental and possibly catastrophic implications of such a development. He urged scientists to consider the implications before the breakthrough in the synthesis of genes occurs.

Prof. Dubinin, a short, balding, witty man, gave a rare interview to several Western journalists at the institute. His huge desk was piled high with genetics books, journals and magazines from the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries. Large portraits of Lenin and Nikolai I. Vavilov, a pioneer in Soviet genetics in the 1920s, hung on the wall.

"In the near future, we will be able to do anything with a man," the 67-year-old geneticist said. "It is impossible to stop the progress of science. That is why we should think about the social, ethical and moral implications, whether we should change a man biologically or not. We should show the greatest responsibility. Our mutual relationship with nature has already shown that we can easily spoil nature, but it is difficult for us to restore it."

"If we do something wrong with a man, that can only be considered unforgivable."

Out of the Shadow

Soviet genetics has emerged from the shadow cast by Trofim D. Lysenko, a favorite of Stalin for his theory that environmental factors could be inherited. The theory, derided as quackery by Western scientists, became Khrushchev's dogma because it supported the Marxist view that Communist society would succeed in molding a "new Soviet man."

Mr. Lysenko eventually became discredited and Soviet geneticists now work along the same lines as their Western colleagues.

Prof. Dubinin, who succeeded Mr. Lysenko, conceded that Soviet scientists lag behind Americans on advanced "genetic engineering," which may one day enable specialists to combat birth defects.

Synthetic Genes

In the last few years, scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union have discovered how to synthesize new genes and transplant them onto cells, but nobody has found a way to make the new genes work, Prof. Dubinin said.

Genetic engineering, he said, could have many beneficial results such as helping to cure hereditary disease by the replacement of defective genes with healthy ones.

The simplest example of genetic engineering, he said, is the determination of the sex of a child at conception, which he predicted would be a reality within 10 years.

"I feel that in the majority of cases, parents would like to have a son," he said. "What we would have in the next generation, then, would be about 90 percent boys and 10 percent girls. That would destroy everything for man—his bases for emotion, for life. Everything would be destroyed."

Pathet Lao Reports Accord On Forming Coalition Regime

VIENTIANE, April 2 (AP).—Pathet Lao Secretary-General Phoumi Vongvichit said today that he and Premier Souvanna Phouma have agreed on the formation of a coalition government.

Mr. Phoumi said that the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphannouvong, would arrive in Vientiane tomorrow with some of the new cabinet members. Prince Souphannouvong, who is Prince Souvanna's half-brother, reportedly will be one of two deputy premiers. Prince Souvanna will be premier.

"We have agreed on the formation of a new coalition government and the Joint National Political Council," Mr. Phoumi told newsmen after a 70-minute meeting with Prince Souvanna. The two have met almost daily since Mr. Phoumi arrived here last Wednesday.

It will be the third attempt at coalition rule since Laos gained independence from France 20 years ago. The first two coalition regimes—set up in 1957 and in 1962—collapsed within months and fighting between the Communist Pathet Lao and the Vientiane government resumed.

September Protocols

Under the September protocols to the Laos peace accord signed in February, 1973, the current Vientiane government will retain three of the four major cabinet posts—defense, finance and interior—and the Pathet Lao will take foreign affairs. The Pathet Lao will appoint the head of the Joint National Political Council, which will make policy recommendations to the cabinet.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, the military command reported that about 500 Khmer Rouge insurgents were repulsed today when they attacked a government maintenance and training center at Longvek, four miles north of Oudong. There were no casualty reports.

Government troops have been battling to retake Oudong, the 17th-century Khmer capital, which is 33 miles north of Phnom Penh, since the insurgents captured it March 18.

Sharp fighting was reported for the third straight day around the port city of Kampot, 85 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Seven government soldiers were reported killed and 15 wounded.

In South Vietnam, President Nguyen Van Thieu called on the Communists to "work seriously"

French Rebuff EEC Partners

(Continued from Page 1)
bly be of interest to the United States, so there is no need to have prior consultations with Washington, he said.

"We could have achieved agreement today to open up a dialogue with the Arabs if the eight had not taken refuge in narrow formalism," he said.

The issue is to be raised again during another EEC foreign ministers meeting in Bonn next month. Meanwhile there is expected to be intensive bilateral contact between Paris and some of the other EEC capitals.

The failure to agree about the state, if any, that the United States might be given in major initiatives by the EEC would have seemed less serious to ministers and diplomats at today's meeting had the British themselves not administered such a shock to their partners yesterday.

As it was, ministers have to leave here with no agreement on any significant matter to show for their efforts in the past 48 hours, and they face immediate prospect of perhaps the worst crisis the community has had in its 15 years' history.

Pope Well, Resumes Regular Schedule

VATICAN CITY, April 2 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI has recovered from a bout of influenza and is to resume his normal duties, spokesman Federico Alessandrini said today.

Mr. Alessandrini denied other reports that the Pope had changed his program for Easter celebrations next week. He will go ahead tomorrow with a general audience.

Brandt Calls U.S. a Vital Part of NATO

BONN, April 2 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt, on the 25th anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance, declared yesterday that "America is irreplaceable" as a defense partner for Western Europe.

"Without question there is a difference of opinion in the alliance," Mr. Brandt said in a nationally televised interview. But he cautioned against "dramatizing" the difficulties, and expressed confidence that political and economic disputes between the United States and Western Europe, especially France, will be resolved.

He was asked to comment on President Nixon's recent warning that U.S. troops may be withdrawn from Europe if NATO allies combine against America on political and economic issues. The chancellor said that he had seen assurance twice by Washington that relations between West Germany and the United States are "excellent."

Brandt Assails SPD Leftists

(Continued from Page 1)
recent local elections, but not only in elections.

A television program about an Archibute character named Alfred Tschick, who hates Social Democrats, liberalism and the Communists, and even makes remarks critical of Jews, has been the smash hit of the winter.

A typically biting line: "If you leave the government to an illegitimate child, divorced to boot, and then married to a foreigner—no wonder girls are running around nowadays without underpants."

Mr. Brandt's parents were not married and he has been divorced, and his second wife, Ruth, is Norwegian.

All Germany waits for the monthly appearance of this show, "One Heart and One Soul." The more outrageous the talk about the government, the better the public seems to like it. This is no fair-weather sign for the chancellor, any more than the success of the similar "All in the Family" was for the Democratic party in the United States.

National Elections
The next national elections, those for the West German federal parliament and thus the chancellorship, which depends on a parliamentary majority, will not take place until 1976. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats, who rule in a coalition government with the Free Democrats, cannot be overthrown between now and then.

"The SPD has been showing weaknesses," Mr. Brandt admitted to two television interviewers last week. But then he said he would not "pass the buck." He has been the target of much criticism in the German liberal press for alleged "lack of leadership," to which his party's current decline in popularity is ascribed.

The key test of the Social Democrats' losing streak will take place in Lower Saxony. The legislature there has been controlled by the Social Democrats since 1970 and a loss to the Christian Democrats would be taken as a major disaster for Mr. Brandt.

The possibility is a real one, for the Social Democrats have only a one-vote majority in Lower Saxony.

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First Peking Jet Lands in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—The first Chinese civilian jetliner to fly to the United States landed Saturday night at Kennedy Airport with 23 persons aboard.

The Boeing 707 with blue characters spelling "Chinese Civil Aviation" on the white fuselage and a red "People's Republic of China" on the tail arrived here from Peking after stops in Tokyo and Anchorage, Alaska.

The passengers aboard the airliner, which landed here were two American aviation officials and Chinese aviation personnel, including pilots trained by Boeing in Seattle. Two of the pilots on the flight were in the cockpit of the U.S. Air Force when President Nixon traveled from Shanghai to Peking during his China trip.

2 in Salvation Army Shot in U.S., 1 Dies

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP).—A Salvation Army cadet yesterday was shot to death and a woman cadet critically wounded in the latest in a series of apparently random street shootings, police said.

A Salvation Army spokesman identified the dead man as Tom Rainwater, 21, of Santa Barbara, and the wounded woman as Linda Story, 21, of Hayward. A spokesman at Mission Emergency Hospital said the young woman had two bullet wounds in the back and was in very serious condition.

U.K. Royal Yacht Stop In S. Africa Canceled

LONDON, April 2 (AP).—The government has called off a T-31 to South Africa by Queen Elizabeth II's royal yacht Britannia, the Foreign Office said today.

The decision was made in line with the Labor government's policy of canceling naval visits to countries with governments of which it does not approve. The Britannia, now returning after the queen's Australia-Asian tour, had been scheduled to refuel in Cape Town. No member of the royal family is aboard the yacht.



A MISTAKE—Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister, visiting U.S. Marine Capt. John Holly in a Damascus hospital Monday night. Capt. Holly and another UN observer, Irish Army Capt. J. A. Mortell, were mistakenly seized by Syrian soldiers.

Between 100 and 500 Men

Cubans in Syrian Forces, U.S. Confirms

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that "there is some evidence of a very modest number of Cubans" serving with Syrian armored forces. A spokesman said that somewhere between 100 and 500 Cubans are believed to be serving as "fillers" in a Syrian armored brigade. He indicated that the number probably is closer to 100.

This statement, in response to questions at a briefing, confirmed word from Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of the presence of Cubans in Syria, but the Pentagon figure was considerably smaller than Gen. Dayan's reference to a Cuban brigade, which would number about 3,000 men.

William Beecher, the Defense Department spokesman, said that he does not know what jobs the Cubans hold in the Syrian brigade.

The Cubans have been in Syria "for some months," he said, adding that he was not certain whether they were present during the October war with Israel.

On another point, the spokesman contradicted an assertion by Gen. Dayan that Soviet-built MIG-23 fighters, one of Russia's most advanced jet fighters, had been sent to Syria.

"There is no evidence that the MIG-23 has appeared in Syria," Mr. Beecher told newsmen.

He conceded Gen. Dayan only one point in the Israeli defense minister's assertion that a number of Soviet-made weapons showed themselves better than U.S.-supplied arms during the Middle East war.

Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the SAM-6 anti-aircraft missile "has more mobility than anything we have with similar capabilities."

On the other hand, Mr. Beecher said the U.S. Hawk anti-aircraft missile has better range than the SAM-6.

President Pompidou Is Dead; Poher Interim Chief of State

(Continued from Page 1)
President of the Republic to have died in office. Two—Sadi Carnot in 1894 and Paul Doumer in 1932—were assassinated. Felix Faure died in the Elysee Palace in 1898.

Lights were burning at the Elysee Palace late into the night tonight and the Constitutional Council scheduled a formal meeting for tomorrow morning. The council's main function is to oversee elections.

Aside from formal expressions of sorrow, no important politician or party made any statement of substance here tonight.

Meanwhile, as word spread of the President's death, a crowd formed near his St. Louis apartment. The crowd was kept back from the Quai Bethune residence by a police cordon.

Common Market Tribute
LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (Reuters).—The Common Market Council of Ministers tonight paid tribute to President Pompidou. His death came as a shock to ministers who were meeting here when the news was announced.

Immediately, the council president suspended the meeting and the ministers stood in silent tribute.

In a brief declaration, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel described Mr. Pompidou as "one of the greatest statesmen of our time. A great man for his country and for Europe."

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn said Mr. Pompidou's death was a "tragedy for all of us."

His voice breaking with emotion, Mr. Thorn said that President Pompidou was a courageous man and a great patriot. "We are all as you may see, deeply moved," Mr. Thorn said, recalling with admiration the presidency of Mr. Pompidou over the Common Market summit conference in Paris in October, 1972.

Most of the ministers had already left Luxembourg by the time the news from Paris became known. The council was dealing with a number of routine affairs of the agenda near the close of the 10-day session.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert had already returned to Paris this afternoon.

Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Common Market Commission and a former British ambassador in Paris, said: "Not only is France the poorer but Europe is the poorer, too, for the loss of a great Frenchman, a great statesman and a great European."

As for Minister of Defense Dayan, the commission said, he was dependent on information given to him by the chief of staff. Nevertheless, when Gen. Dayan heard alarming reports from the commander of the northern front, he visited the Golan Heights and on Oct. 5 demanded a special report from the chief of staff on the situation.

The report also recalled that in May, 1973, Gen. Dayan instructed the general staff to be prepared for an outbreak of hostilities with Egypt and Syria during the second half of the summer.

The commission studied carefully the question of whether or not Gen. Dayan could have come to a different conclusion on Oct. 5 than that of the general staff, which believed that the Syrians and Egyptians were involved only in autumn maneuvers. It concluded that Gen. Dayan could not have been expected to take further precautionary measures other than those suggested by the general staff.

As for Mrs. Meir, the commission criticized her for not sharing the military information at her disposal with the cabinet when she reported to it on Oct. 4 about her trip to Europe.

Yet the commission praised Mrs. Meir for taking the correct action on the morning of Oct. 6, the day the war began, and for reacting quickly and responsibly on matters vital to the security of the state.

Mr. Parker says it costs him \$100,000 a year to run the electronic bulletin board and he wants a commercial sponsor to handle the "good news" operation.

More Fighting In Golan Area

(Continued from Page 1)
whether the chances were good of renewed war with Syria, he said: "Certainly not, unless other countries come in."

The newspaper Maariv said Syria was regrouping their forces "to concentrate them in attack formations." The Syrians also are executing a series of concrete actions indicating preparations for an offensive military operation in greater scale than the recent harassment actions," it said.

Meanwhile, in New York City, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim protested today against Syria's capture early yesterday morning of two UN cease-fire observers on Israel's side of the Israeli-Syrian front lines.

A UN spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim made the protest to Syrian Ambassador Halseim Kelani. He said Mr. Kelani "personally expressed regret at the incident" and promised to relay the protest to his government.

In Damascus, the two UN observers said they were forced to walk barefoot and in their underwear to a Syrian military outpost. They said it was all a mistake.

Capt. John Holly, 27, a U.S. Marine officer from Corning, N.Y., and Capt. James Mortell of Ireland were treated at the Italian Hospital in Damascus for cuts on their feet caused by the pre-dawn 30-mile trek from the Golan Heights, a walk that lasted about six hours.

Official sources said the two men were captured by a "Syrian patrol operating behind Israeli lines in the Golan Heights."

Capt. Holly said he and Capt. Mortell were sleeping in a UN trailer near an Israeli position when an Arab soldier captured them.

"The soldier obviously took us for Israelis," Capt. Holly said.

CAB Against Cut By Pan Am, TWA
WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Transportation Department said yesterday that it opposes a "premature" proposal by Pan American World Airways to discuss with Trans World Airlines a reduction of transatlantic flights.

The department told the Civil Aeronautics Board that Pan Am should take other actions, such as internal cost reductions, service suspensions and increases in charter operations, before it discusses route consolidations with TWA.

CAB approval is required before Pan Am and TWA can hold the proposed talks. Both carriers are expecting sharp losses this year because of soaring fuel prices and intense competition from overseas carriers.

The Transportation Department said, however, that recent rate increases, plus the end of the Arab oil embargo, should help the two airlines.

Despite Hindu Veneration

Oil Price Rise May Lead India To Slaughter or Export Cattle

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI, April 2.—Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, a leading figure in Indian politics and a former cabinet minister, drank a few drops of cow urine mixed with honey and milk during a recent election campaign appearance at a Brahmin stronghold in Orissa State.

This ritual purification act by a young, modern, enlightened political leader illustrates the high level of veneration bestowed on the cow even today in India.

The reverence accorded the cow by the masses of Indian society has posed a dilemma for government leaders: Should India enter a potentially lucrative export trade in beef in order to help close the critical foreign exchange gap caused by the high prices of its oil imports?

This question represents a fundamental confrontation between religious principles and economic expediency.

First Packing Plant

It was announced last week that the Kerala State government will build the first beef-processing plant in India's history at the village of Chalakudi, 40 miles from the port of Cochin.

The \$2-million packing plant would supply beef solely for export, the announcement said.

Previously, Commerce Minister D. P. Chatteropadhyaya went to Kuwait and reportedly discussed proposals for a beef-for-oil venture with the Arabs.

The Persian Gulf states are known to have offered to set up slaughterhouses for Indian cattle and to have investigated various arrangements for air-freighting the beef.

The economic benefits for India, according to preliminary studies, would be huge.

After about two or three years of setting the business up, according to one study, the export of beef could earn as much as \$700 million a year, or about 65 percent of this year's projected bill for imported crude oil.

In India, however, orthodox Hindus, particularly those of the Krishna sect, give the cow an exalted place among creatures. It is venerated as Gomata (mother).

Cow slaughter is banned in northern Indian states, and partly banned in the rest of India, except the south Indian state of Kerala, where the people are predominantly Christian or Moslem.

Elsewhere in India, under the moral pressure of Buddhism and especially Jain renunciation, vegetarianism has been accepted as the highest form of diet.

The Indian constitution is probably the only one in the world that includes a bill of rights for cows.

The constitution urges the government "to take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows."

Nixon Reported Willing to Join Mich. Campaign
WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—President Nixon has tentatively decided to make a campaign appearance in a Michigan special election April 16, The Washington Post reported today.

The newspaper quoted a well-informed Republican source, as saying that the President had decided to risk a test of his political popularity by making the appearance on behalf of Republican Jim Sparling. The decision prompted an immediate dispute within the state GOP, The Post said.

Republican National Chairman George Bush said yesterday that the proposed campaign trip was the idea of Mr. Sparling, who is running for a vacant House seat in Michigan's 8th District that the Republicans have held for 42 years.

In Detroit, Mr. Sparling, who surprised party officials with the invitation, said, "I invited Mr. Nixon to the Saginaw area of Michigan, where I am campaigning, to defend himself on Watergate and his economic policies."

White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said last night, "We did not make the initiative" in the invitation to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Vesco and 41 others were accused of defrauding investors of \$224 million.

Segretti Testifies Chapin Proposed His 'Dirty Tricks'
WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Political saboteur Donald Segretti testified today that former presidential aide Dwight Chapin personally suggested many of the election-campaign "dirty tricks" for which Segretti was jailed last year.

Earlier, a lawyer defending Mr. Chapin against charges of lying to a federal grand jury about his dealings with Segretti said that his client's memory may have been faulty during that testimony.

Segretti, released last week after serving four and a half months in jail for illegal campaign activities, said in court that he met Mr. Chapin frequently during the months before the autumn of 1972 and was directed to use aliases if he had to reach Mr. Chapin at the White House.

Mr. Chapin is accused of four counts of lying to the grand jury last year.

cows and calves and other milk and draft cattle.

Courts here have interpreted this provision to mean that the slaughter of nonproductive cattle is acceptable.

Changing the public's attitude toward cow slaughter, however, would be a task for the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi because the main political opposition faced by her Congress party comes from Hindu revivalist parties, such as the Bharatiya Jan Sangh (People's Party).

If religious sentiments bar a beef trade, the taboo could be circumvented by exporting live cattle. Livestock export is considered uneconomical, however, because of high freight rates.

Of an estimated 230 million head of cattle in India, nearly 30 million are reported to be useless, roaming around damaging crops.

Their relatively poor health would not hinder beef export, agriculturalists here say, because there is a worldwide demand for lean meat, especially from soup manufacturers in the West.

© Los Angeles Times.



Donald Nixon entering court to testify at Mitchell-Stans trial.

Donald Nixon Denies Being Go-Between

(Continued from Page 1)
reason for the cash contribution? Mr. Rayhill asked.

"He didn't specifically say why," Mr. Nixon replied.

"Did you suggest to him that he call John Mitchell?" Mr. Nixon was asked.

"I don't think I did," the witness replied. "I think he brought up John Mitchell's name. I think I did suggest the possibility that Mitchell might be the man to talk to since he was no longer involved in government. My mind is foggy on this."

Yesterday, an SEC official testified that he had been under considerable pressure from his superiors at the time of the 1973 election to avoid doing anything that would be "politically embarrassing" to President Nixon.

Stanley Sporkin, director of the SEC's division of enforcement, was called to corroborate the government contention that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans interfered in the SEC investigation of Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Sporkin said that pressure was brought to bear on him, but his testimony was mostly inferential that it was brought to bear by either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Stans.

Still, Mr. Sporkin said the pressure was applied to get the SEC to postpone subpoenas to witnesses until after election day so that the President would not be embarrassed. He also testified that there was pressure to get the commission to change a paragraph in its formal charges against Mr. Vesco, the paragraph that gave the first hint of the \$200,000 contribution. The pressure failed on the first count, but succeeded on the second, the record shows.

Mr. Vesco and 41 others were accused of defrauding investors of \$224 million.

Vesco Ducks Question
NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Mr. Vesco has declined to say whether he ever discussed with President Nixon the secret \$200,000 contribution he made to the President's 1972 re-election campaign.

"Oh... let's go on to the next question," was the way he responded to the question when it was put to him by television newsman Walter Cronkite last night. Mr. Cronkite spoke to Mr. Vesco over the telephone to Costa Rica, where Mr. Vesco has fled with his family.

When Mr. Cronkite asked if Mr. Vesco's response could be taken as a "no comment," Mr. Vesco replied: "I didn't hear the question too clearly and I'm sure if you spoke it 10 times, I still wouldn't hear it."

In Washington, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren said in response to a question that "the President does not remember meeting Mr. Vesco." He added that he could state categorically that Mr. Vesco never discussed with the fugitive financier his troubles with the SEC or his contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

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Echoing Sen. Mansfield

Rep. Mills Believes a Majority In House Is Ready to Impeach

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—Rep. William Mills, D-Ark., whose ability to read the mood of the House of Representatives has made him one of its most influential members, said yesterday that he believes a majority of the House is ready to vote to impeach President Nixon and send his case for a decisive trial to the Senate.

"There is no doubt in my mind that there are enough votes for the articles of impeachment in the House," Rep. Mills said in a televised interview. He said he bases this opinion on talks with House colleagues from all parts of the country.

Rep. Mills said he has detected a change in the House mood in recent weeks to a pro-impeachment position. He attributed this largely to "what the membership feels is lack of cooperation on the part of the White House" with the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. "I think, more than anything else, that may have intensified the feeling within the House," he said.

A simple majority of congressmen can vote to send Mr. Nixon's case for trial, but two-thirds of the 100 U.S. senators must return a guilty verdict to remove a president from office.

First in the House
Rep. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and vice-chairman of a House-Senate committee investigating Mr. Nixon's income-tax deductions, is the first leading House member to predict flatly that the President will be impeached, or indicted by the House.

Last Thursday, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., expressed a similar opinion. "I talk to House members," he told reporters, "and they think the votes are there." The drift toward impeachment has been clear from an unthinkable proposal last summer. It became a live matter of inquiry after the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Last winter the usual answer of House members was that they were waiting to hear the evidence. Now there is a feeling among many that the evidence is there just waiting to be taken from a tape or lifted out of the Watergate grand jury's briefcase.

Rep. Mills' own position, when asked if he is ready to vote for impeachment, is still "Not yet. I've got to see the evidence." He wants evidence of action or inaction by the President "that is the equivalent of a crime."

Rep. Mills said his "great worry" is that a majority of the House will vote to impeach the President, but that the Senate will fail to obtain the two-thirds vote needed to remove him from office, and that this will leave Mr. Nixon powerless to govern and the country bitterly divided.

It was for this stated reason that Rep. Mills in January and again last night said that if it appears the House is going to impeach him, the President should resign. Rep. Mills repeated his offer to try to pass legislation granting the President immunity from prosecution for Watergate involvement or other matters if he does resign.

Related Matters
In related developments:

• Senate Democratic deputy leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., called it "stupid" of the White House to say that the House Judiciary Committee should draw up impeachment charges against Mr. Nixon before releasing more information. "Common sense would say that the House can't draw up a list of charges without the evidence," said Sen. Byrd. "The evidence is presumably in the hands of the people against whom the charges will be brought."

• White House attorneys have asked to appear before the joint congressional committee and dispute a committee staff report that President Nixon improperly took large tax deductions on the donation of his vice-presidential papers and the sale of property at San Clemente.

The committee report does not

condemn the President committed fraud in taking the deductions, but it does not exonerate him either. In effect, the committee's report leaves judgment to the Internal Revenue Service, which is investigating the President's returns.

Committee Timetable

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—Members of the House Judiciary Committee are considering a timetable of proceedings that envisions beginning hearings on impeachment evidence by May 1 and completing committee action by mid-June.

Although the dates are still tentative, sources familiar with the developing plans report general support for starting full committee hearings of the evidence on President Nixon's conduct in office after the House returns April 22 from its Easter recess.

Members of the impeachment inquiry staff have estimated that it will require six weeks for the committee to hear and digest the material and, barring unforeseen difficulties, allow final action by about June 15.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., declined to discuss a timetable except to say that the committee and the staff needed to move "carefully and expeditiously."

Rep. Rodino indicated yesterday that he is disposed to agree with other committee members who argue for providing some role in the hearings for the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, who has argued for the right to be present and to cross-examine witnesses.

The chairman does not appear to be disposed to support such a proposal but said he is not "flexible" on the question and expressed his concern that the proceeding not only be, but appear to be, "fair."

Nader Unit Says Mills Race Drew Aid of Special Interests

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—A Ralph Nader organization, the Public Citizen Tax Reform Research Group, reported yesterday that special interests "receiving favorable legislative treatment" from the House Ways and Means Committee financed more than half the cost of the brief 1972 presidential campaign of the committee's chairman, Rep. William Mills, D-Ark.

The milk and oil industries and financial groups, benefiting from his chairmanship of the House's tax-writing committee, were the biggest givers, the report said. Milk interests gave \$60,000, or 20 percent of all Rep. Mills' campaign money, it said. The campaign cost \$274,836.13 and contributions totaled \$231,027.11, the Nader group reported.

"You don't have to look very far to see that those tax laws are stacked in favor of corporate interests and wealthy individuals at the expense of middle-income families," Robert Brandon, director of the research group, said.

Tax Burdens
"During Mr. Mills' leadership, the tax burden of corporations has dropped from 30 percent of the country's total tax revenues to 14 percent, while the Social Security tax burden on all working people has tripled, from 10 percent to 30 percent of federal revenues," he said.

Rep. Mills' office declined to comment.

The report was based on a review of financial statements filed by the Mills campaign organization with the General Accounting Office. Although the law on campaign-financing disclosure requires such statements to be filed as well in states where money has been spent, the report said, "it appears the Mills campaign did not file in any of the 17 states, including his home state of Arkansas, in which there were expenditures."

Milk industry contributors included the Agricultural and Dairy



STAMP OF GREATNESS—Leslie Frost Ballentine, daughter of American poet Robert Frost, presenting enlarged copy of the commemorative stamp that was issued last week honoring her father, to the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N.H., where Frost once taught.

Judge Curbs U.S. Censoring Of Book Dealing With CIA

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—The judge in a Central Intelligence Agency censorship case has ruled that a controversial manuscript about the agency may be published if the authors and publisher first delete 27 items—a small handful of the 339 deletions that the government had originally demanded.

The judge, Albert Bryan Jr., of the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., thus rejected to a large degree the government's claim that publication would injure the national defense. He based his decision partly on the guarantee of the First Amendment, saying that the amendment should not be left to the "whim" of a government official.

At the same time, however, he

rejected the basic contention of the authors and publishers that the First Amendment of the Constitution protected them against any deletions.

In doing so, he was relying on his previous decision, substantially upheld by the Court of Appeals, regarding the government's right to review the manuscript prior to publication.

"Secrecy" Contract
One of the authors, Victor Marchetti, is a former CIA official. The other, John Marks, is a former State Department employee. Judge Bryan ruled in 1972 that Mr. Marchetti's right to write about the agency was governed by a "secrecy" contract he signed when he joined the CIA.

While calling Judge Bryan's latest ruling a substantial victory, lawyers for the authors and the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. of New York, said they planned to appeal the ruling.

The government is also expected to appeal, and ask for a stay of the ruling pending appeal. Judge Bryan's opinion, if upheld, could have stable ramifications on the manner in which the government tries to administer its classification system.

The government reduced the number of requested deletions to 168 by the start of the trial. Judge Bryan, in a 14-page opinion and two lengthy appendices filed Friday, took a tough stand on the burden of proof which the government must bear if it wants to sustain censorship based on the fact that information is "classified."

First Amendment Rights
"The free press of the deputy directors after receipt of a manuscript is not sufficient, and cannot suffice if the First Amendment rights of these plaintiffs or others like them are to survive," he said.

The authors and publisher had contended, among other things, that many of the items in their book—entitled "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence"—were already in the "public domain" and thus not covered by the secrecy contract. Judge Bryan, while agreeing that his ruling "put Marchetti and Marks in the position of being unable to write about matters that everyone else can write about," agreed with the government contention that the writers could not publish classified information unless it was in the public domain as a result of official disclosure.

Qatar, Finnish Relations

HELSINKI, April 2 (UPI).—Finland and Qatar have established diplomatic relations and agreed to exchange ambassadors, the Foreign Ministry said here.

U.S. Terminates Its Controls On 150 Pay, Price Categories

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—With 29 days left until the scheduled expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act, the government yesterday lifted price-wage controls on more than 150 categories of goods and services.

"The sectors exempted," said John Dunlop, the director of the Cost of Living Council, "are not those in which serious inflationary pressures remain or are anticipated."

Sectors that "might exhibit strong price pressures in the event of immediate exemption" were being kept under controls, Mr. Dunlop said. He singled out health care, construction, food processing and distribution, steel, copper, auto parts, retail auto sales (but not manufacturers' prices), machinery and wages of state and local government employees.

Without referring to the scheduled April 30 expiration of the statutory authority for controls, Mr. Dunlop said he expected to release various sectors from economic controls from time to time, as conditions warrant, and as he was able to secure "appropriate" commitments to restrain price increases and expand output.

It was an indication that Mr. Dunlop still hopes to get from Congress the authority to keep some industries under control beyond April 30. He and the ad-

ministration have both recommended extension for health care, but Mr. Dunlop individually has also said that construction should continue to be regulated to avert a wage explosion.

Mr. Dunlop's only mention of April 30 was in a notation that price controls on petroleum products would continue beyond that date, to March 1, 1975, under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

The employees removed from wage controls by the long list of exemptions announced yesterday amounted to about 10 percent of the labor force, as measured by total wages and salaries. The exempt portion rose to 73.2 percent from 62.6 percent a month ago, and 55.9 percent last summer, when Mr. Dunlop set in motion a series of selective decontrol measures.

Broad Variety
The broad variety of industrial groups, products and services exempted yesterday included beer and ale (prices only), apparel, buttons, office, taxicab wages (fares are regulated locally), banking, detective services, hotels, movies, auto repair and museums. Other items included drugs (wages only), nonferrous foundry castings, potash, screw-machine products, metal cans (wages only), truck trailers and metal stampings.

Underground Paper Says SLA Ready to Free Miss Hearst

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP).—An underground newspaper said today that it had received half of Patricia Hearst's driver's license and a message purporting to be from her terrorist kidnappers saying that the exact place and time of her release would be revealed in 72 hours.

The message was delivered to the bi-weekly Phoenix by a local florist. It was wrapped in a dozen long-stemmed roses.

It concluded: "Further communications regarding subject prisoner will follow in the following 72 hours, communications will state the state, city and time of release of the prisoner."

The statement demanded that the "codes of war" of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which were enclosed, be printed by the news media.

The statement was addressed to Phoenix editor John Bryan and was signed, "I.I. Unit 4, Gen. Field Marshall Ctn. SLA."

The SLA has claimed responsibility for kidnapping the 25-year-old newspaper heiress Feb. 4. It has previously referred to Miss Hearst as a "prisoner of war" and some communications have carried the signature of Gen. Field Marshall Ctn. or Gen. Field Marshall Ctnique.

License Authentic
The driver's license enclosed with the statement was cut diagonally in half. Part of Miss Hearst's signature and part of her photograph were visible. A Hearst family spokesman said that he had been told by the Phoenix that the underground newspaper's attorney had confirmed the authenticity of the driver's license.

Earlier today the Hearst Corp. said that its \$4 million offer of free food for the poor will be withdrawn if Miss Hearst is not released within one month. The corporation said it had placed the money in escrow today, and that it would be released for a food giveaway if Miss Hearst were freed unharmed before May 3.

The announcement came as Patricia's sister Vicki made an impassioned appeal for her release.

"I need my sister," said Vicki, 17, in an open letter to the Symbionese Liberation Army. "The SLA says they are acting in response to the needs of the people. Well, I'm part of the people and I have a very great need."

The Hearst Corp. had promised on Feb. 22 that if Patricia were released unharmed, it would provide \$4 million for the food program demanded by the kidnappers. An earlier \$2-million food giveaway ended after the organizers ran out of funds.

In a statement released today in New York, the corporation noted that it had made the offer

more than a month ago, but had received no word from the kidnappers.

The statement said: "As further evidence of its good faith, the Hearst Corp. today has deposited in escrow with Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco the sum of \$4 million."

The corporation's statement announced the formation of an escrow committee to determine "in its sole judgment, whether Patricia Hearst is released unharmed."

The corporation said that \$2 million will be transferred to the food distribution program—People in Need—immediately after it has been determined that Patricia is free and unharmed. Another \$2 million will be turned over by the bank on Jan. 2, 1975.



Patricia Hearst

Saxbe Suggests SLA Used Manual of Other Terrorists

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe suggested today that Patricia Hearst's kidnappers followed instructions from a textbook written by some other terrorist organization.

He said federal authorities have gained possession of a terrorist kidnapping manual and "this Hearst" thing is conducted right by the book."

In an interview, Mr. Saxbe said the existence of such a manual suggests the involvement of "a worldwide conspiracy" in recent kidnappings in the United States and other countries.

A group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for kidnapping the 20-year-old California newspaper heiress.

"When you think the Symbionese and the others are taking this right out of some Maoist doctrinal textbooks on how to operate in terrorism and other forms of civil disturbance, you realize it is not just a coincidental thing," Mr. Saxbe said.

Evidence of Conspiracy
Asked if he was suggesting the existence of a conspiracy, he replied, "a worldwide conspiracy."

Mr. Saxbe said he had evidence that such a conspiracy exists but said he could not discuss it further.

Asked if the SLA is involved in the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Saxbe replied, "The Symbionese just profit by the information they get, manual information that's available to them. And I might add, this Hearst thing is conducted right by the book."

Asked to name the distributors of the kidnap manuals, he replied, "There are Maoist organizations that have done this. We have no shortage of terrorist organizations."

FBI spokesman Robert Frank said authorities have come across three guerrilla manuals circulated among paramilitary groups in recent years.

One of the newest is a volume called "Organizing Urban Guerrilla Units" written by Raul Esteve and circulated in units of the Black Liberation Army, an offshoot of the Black Panther party, Mr. Frank said.

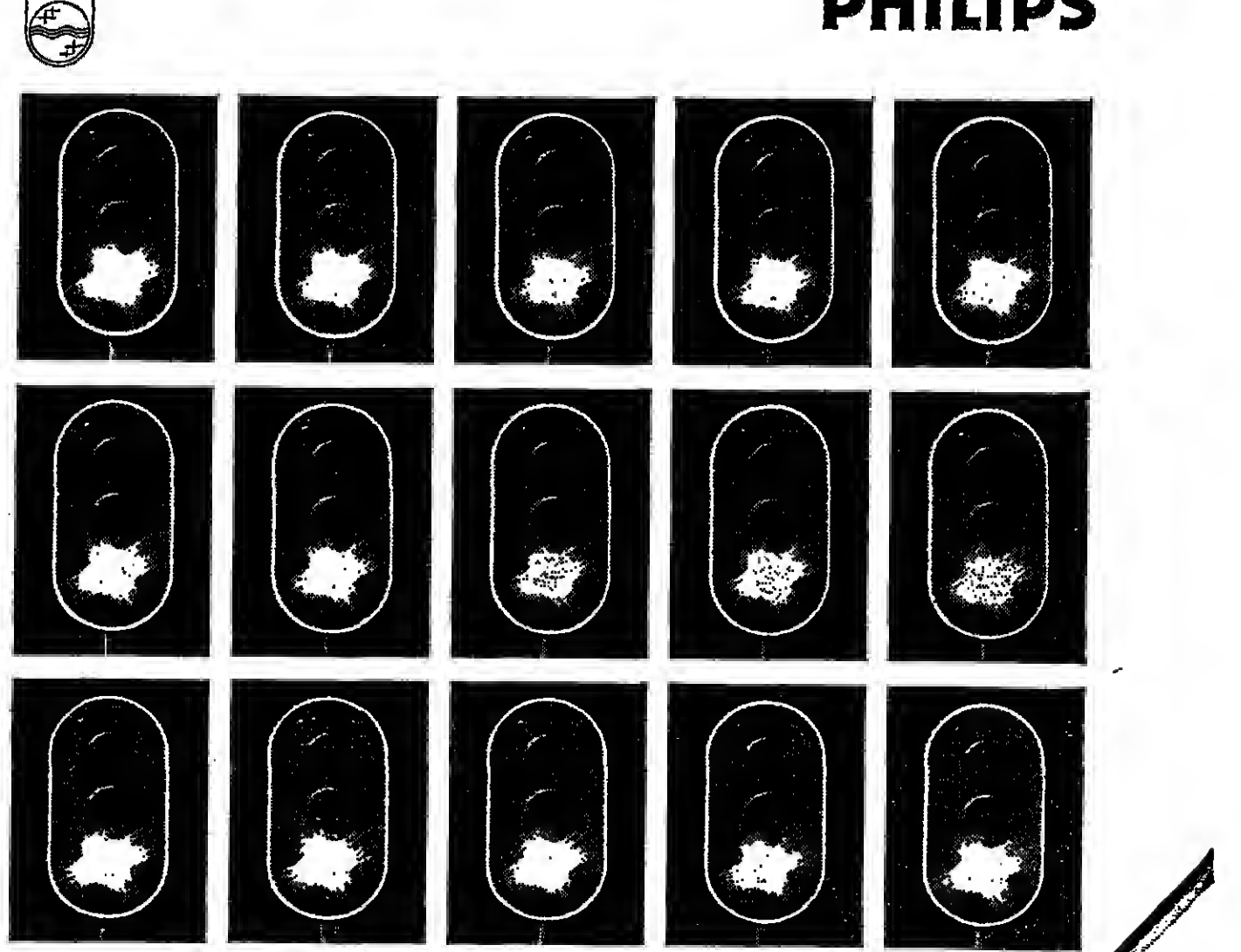
He said that the manual discusses kidnapping and recommends food distribution to the poor as a ransom demand. The SLA has demanded that the Hearst family provide millions of dollars worth of free food for California's poor. But Mr. Frank said he has no information about whether any of the guerrilla manuals might have been employed by the Hearst kidnappers.

Mr. Saxbe said there is a "tremendous risk" that government officials may be abducted. "This is all a part of the scheme of some of the irresponsible terrorist organizations," he said. "We don't make these things up. We have reports of what people say."

Mother Stabs, Kills Son

YOKOHAMA, April 2 (UPI).—A mother told police she stabbed her teen-age son to death because he persisted in sniffling glue. Mrs. Aiko Suzuki, 37, surrendered voluntarily yesterday and was detained for questioning in the death of her son, Masayasu, 16.

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Embarrassments in Luxembourg

There was a general air of uneasiness at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Common Market on Monday—and it was not confined to the eight countries which received Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's statement of what the new British Labor government required of them.

The British, too, were somewhat embarrassed because Mr. Callaghan could not be very specific about his demands; he was, in fact, importing to Luxembourg the generalities about revision of the market's terms on which his party had campaigned during the general election.

And not only that party, now a minority government, been unable to spell out the details of its program for Europe—it cannot be sure that it will have the backing of Parliament when Labor's points are set down.

And there may have been a curious kind of embarrassment in Washington as well as in Luxembourg as Mr. Callaghan recited the ways in which Mr. Wilson's cabinet hopes to alter the present relationship and Europe. For the foreign secretary was very kind to the United States, seeming to hint that, if matters did not go well in Labor's negotiations with the European Economic Community, Britain might have an alternative in returning to the old "special relationship" with America. Assuming that this was Mr. Callaghan's intention. It cannot be wholly welcome in Washington. Despite the recent squabbles between the United States and the market, the true American interest lies in achieving a close and compatible association with Europe, not in splitting Europe.

The relationship with Britain will always be special in intangibles, but if Britain becomes primarily the easternmost portion of an English-speaking community, rather than the westernmost extension of Europe, there will be problems for all concerned.

But it would hardly do to view the Luxembourg session from too apocalyptic a standpoint. Mr. Callaghan, after all, was issuing no ultimata, and his remarks about America could serve just as well to bridge the Atlantic as to widen the Channel. The Six still have to adjust to become the Nine, and the new and disturbing vistas opening before all the industrialized nations in the wake of the oil embargo and the stiffening attitudes of the producers of raw materials will undoubtedly require a restudy of much that is presently incorporated in the EEC.

In this restudy, America and Canada must play their own parts, and to the extent that Britain can facilitate that, the attitude of the Wilson government can be very useful. Uncertainty, both political and economic, is the global rule today, and out of uncertainty can come embarrassing frictions. But embarrassment is only tragic for the very young and the very unsure, and the Atlantic community is not all that young, nor should it be all that unsure. Rather, it should use such episodes as Mr. Callaghan's speech in Luxembourg, like the comments of Mr. Nixon in Chicago, to increase understanding of the elements that compose this very necessary affiliation of nations.

The Kent State Indictments

"The actions of some students were violent and criminal and those of some others were dangerous, reckless and irresponsible. The indiscriminate firing of rifles into a crowd of students and the deaths that followed were unnecessary, unwarranted, and excusable."

The quotation comes from the October, 1970, special report on the Kent State tragedy by the President's Commission on Campus Unrest—the so-called Scranton Commission. Like Friday's news that seven former members of the Ohio National Guard and one present member had been indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with the Kent State killings, the lines from the Scranton Commission report haul one back abruptly to another day and time, to a particular agony known as Vietnam. It was a war—no experience, really—that was unique in its reach and in its capacity to produce victims. The village dead and the battlefield dead were its victims. So are American Vietnam veterans whose needs the government has been so indifferent about meeting. So, in a sense, were the four Kent State students who were shot to death in a campus uprising that followed the American action in Cambodia in the spring of 1970. And so, we would insist, are the eight young guardsmen who have now been indicted in connection with the Kent State killings.

The political and judicial aftermath of that brutal episode was hardly more reassuring than the episode itself. The serious compassionate and judicious work of the Scranton Commission was disavowed and put down by the administration that had authorized it—put down, in fact, in the form of an attack on the commission's integrity by none other than Spiro Agnew. An FBI report casting serious doubt on the Ohio National Guard version of what happened was not even provided to an Ohio State grand jury, which, in any event seemed ill-disposed to wrestle with the facts of the case at all. And despite the conclusion of former Attorney General John Mitchell that the guardsmen had acted recklessly, he made a judgment—that was not wholly without supporting legal argument—that federal jurisdiction did not extend to the particular crimes of which the guardsmen had been accused. So until the case was in effect reopened by former Attorney General Richardson a few months ago, it seemed as though no final formal accounting would ever be made.

It is a source of some satisfaction that this is no longer true, that the judicial process will be permitted to resolve those questions that should have been put to it long ago. But we doubt that anyone can take particular pleasure in the plight of those eight young men who have been indicted. Whatever the trial may bring out and whatever the trial jurors may decide, certain truths will remain immutable. One is that four students were killed and cannot be brought back to life. Another is that the harassed and ill-prepared guardsmen involved in their slaying were themselves victims and casualties of an ugly circumstance which they had done little to create. If they are guilty as charged, presumably they will pay—and that is the way it should be. But this hardly seems a time for self-righteousness, let alone for vindictiveness or rejoicing.

Arthur Krause, the father of one of the students killed at Kent State, put it well, upon learning of the indictments the other day. "There is no happiness in this matter," he said.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain and the EEC

There is one broad test which the statement by Mr. Callaghan, the foreign secretary, on renegotiation of the terms of entry to the European community should be judged. Is it designed to seek agreement, to confirm Britain's membership of the community, by working from within to change and improve the community as a whole? Or is it an exercise in special pleading made from the outside which, by emphasizing British differences, actually courts a break? There is no doubt that Mr. Callaghan himself would prefer Britain to remain a member of the community. But too often Mr. Callaghan's remarks give the impression, intentionally or not, of someone standing outside the community, looking in like a man from Mars inspecting at a remote distance the strange goings-on on earth. Yet it is our community and we are inside it.

—From the Times (London).

Mr. Callaghan is a fixer. A wheeler-dealer. A man who could, one would have thought, dance on European eggshells with his Labor party boots on and still not crack them, yet he has delivered a near ultimatum to the

other eight foreign ministers of the Common Market with all the apparent finesse of a protesting Breton farmer driving a herd of cows up the Champs-Élysées.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Britain asked for all the advantages and none of the inconveniences, all the profits but none of the sacrifices. Prime Minister Harold Wilson is using renegotiation of British entry to the market as a political ploy to win a solid majority in the British Parliament. Whether one considers Mr. Callaghan's statement as a derisive ultimatum, or as the first act of an inadmissible blackmail, is no longer very important in relation to the immense disappointment inflicted on the real friends of Britain and the most fervent partisans of Europe.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

A threatening ultimatum from London was given to the EEC. By radically "renationalizing" its foreign policy, the Labor government has started a backward chain reaction which may lead fairly quickly to the early death of the European construction.

—From Il Giorno (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 5, 1899

PARIS—Of the 100 electric cars of different types prepared by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures, a certain number were placed for the first time yesterday at the disposal of the public. The vehicles appear to have "caught on" in earnest, and as first impressions with the Parisian public so a very low "g" it may be expected that the venture will succeed.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1924

PARIS—There are no novelties to be noted this week, as the great feature films still hold their place in the screen programs. Among those that head the list is "Terror," Miss Pearl White's first French film, which is beating all records, even those of "Nanook" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and is a fine example of what can be done by Franco-American cooperation.



Impeachment Threat and Détente: An Assessment

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration misjudged Soviet readiness to move quickly toward a nuclear accord in Moscow last week, U.S. officials concede, as they sort out the consequences of those presumptuous talks.

As a result, American officials insist, the administration is engaged in more than a self-serving public relations exercise to save the June summit trip to Moscow by President Nixon, by denying that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's mission was "a failure."

Because of the American miscalculations about what would happen in Moscow last week, for which U.S. officials partly blame both sides, a basic question remains about American-Soviet relations.

Still Unanswered

It is the same overriding question that Kissinger carried into his talks with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and which was unanswered as far as the United States is concerned when Kissinger left Moscow:

Will the Kremlin seek to advance, stall or exploit U.S.-Soviet détente one-sidedly this summer, while an impeachment threat hangs over Nixon?

In retrospect, U.S. planners acknowledge that they misjudged the possibilities, or the likelihood, that the Soviet Union, in a mere three days of talks, would risk making a profound, rushed decision on control of nuclear weapons—especially on an American formula.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin had been given the U.S. proposal only a few days earlier by Kissinger in Washington, for limiting multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles, clusters of nuclear warheads known as MIRVs. But there was no counter proposal from the Soviet side.

Kissinger construed Dobrynin's highly interested and optimistic reaction as a very positive sign. U.S. officials ruefully said afterward.

High Optimism

On the Air Force jetliner headed for Moscow and the talks, Kissinger talked further in private with Dobrynin. In chatting with newsmen on the plane afterward, Dobrynin, while avoiding any specifics, reflected high optimism about the impending Moscow talks.

Ambassadorial optimism, however, is never a solid guarantee of the attitude of principals, even though the Kissinger-Dobrynin relationship is extraordinarily close.

Kissinger, as it turns out, also may have been in an exceptionally receptive mood for optimism. After an unparalleled six months of globe-circling crisis diplomacy, he was secretly planning a non-televised diplomatic venture right after the Moscow talks—his own wedding.

The presence of Dobrynin aboard Kissinger's plane was unprecedented; this was the fourth time they have traveled together to Moscow. But every earlier trip began secretly. This time, American newsmen were aboard, as they have been since Kissinger has been secretary of state with the exception of a Kissinger-Dobrynin trip to Moscow in October, during the Arab-Israeli war.

The traveling press provides a high-intensity spotlight on Kissinger's activities. This not only enhances the Kissinger image of diplomatic superman, it also supplies what has become an essential ingredient for Kissinger's strategic style: a display of dynamism, constant momentum, a bandwagon to join—or miss.

However, the press spotlight, as the Moscow trip showed, works both ways; it can illuminate setbacks as well as successes. In the days before coming to Moscow, Kissinger privately and publicly portrayed mixed expectations about what the mission might produce, emphasizing the obstacles.

This too is an important ingredient in diplomacy. The public balance sheet on a diplomatic mission is often measured against the advance hopes or doubts expressed about it. Kissinger is usually highly artful in this level

of public diplomacy, normally projecting moderate expectations with the hope of surpassing them.

On his arrival in Moscow on March 24, however, Kissinger departed from his usual cautious approach. Partly because of Dobrynin's optimism, it is claimed, but also to avoid being cast as the obstructive bargainer, Kissinger said he expected that "we will make concrete progress on a number of outstanding issues."

The most outstanding issue was the hope Kissinger had been expressing for weeks: to achieve "a conceptual breakthrough" on the extremely complex question of controlling multiple nuclear warheads.

Failure

Looking back on the failure to achieve that breakthrough, U.S. strategists admit that the hopes were probably bound to be ill-founded, perhaps regardless of Soviet ulterior motives.

"You couldn't have had a breakthrough unless both sides could have approached it from exactly the same point of view," one U.S. official said.

That never has been the case in previous U.S.-Soviet negotiations. Now, in addition, the Soviet perception is bound to be influenced by the Kremlin's assessment of what is happening on the confusing American scene. No matter how Soviet strategists evaluate the prospects of presidential impeachment, they cannot be absolutely certain what is ahead.

If Kissinger had been on one of his normally secretive trips to Moscow, he could have characterized the outcome almost any way he wished, because details of nuclear negotiations are highly secret. This time, however, he was impeded by his public optimism and the inability to match it with results.

By mid-1974, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger disclosed recently, the U.S. total of nuclear weapons deliverable by air, sea and land was 1,940 weapons compared to 2,600 for the Soviet Union.

The United States plans to have about 10,000 MIRVs on its 1,710 missiles by the time the temporary five-year offensive weapons pact runs out in 1977. The Soviet Union will be far behind, but its high prospects are in future years for equaling or surpassing the American warhead levels, unless there is a limiting, permanent accord.

This is the core of the present arms control challenge. In the past year, the Soviet Union has tested four new intercontinental ballistic missiles, listed by the United States as SS-X-16, SS-X-17, SS-X-18 and SS-X-19.

Three of these four new ICBMs, Schlesinger has said, "have been flown with MIRVs" now. If fully armed, said Schlesinger, these new ICBMs alone would have sufficient "throw weight" to give the Russians 7,000 one-megaton to two-megaton nuclear warheads.

In Moscow, the U.S. proposal employed a formula based on throw weight—the lifting capacity of missile launchers—as a basis for limiting nuclear weapons on both sides.

The Soviet Union is superior in throw weight, with larger, and more numerous, intercontinental missiles than the United States. The United States is superior at present in numbers of warheads, with its MIRV advantage, and it is also superior in other forms of missile sophistication.

The Soviet Union, in Moscow, counterproposed an arms limitation based on numbers rather than throw weight, to counter the current U.S. advantage.

This means the two sides are approaching the control problem from different directions.

The Soviet approach, U.S. experts say, also raises major questions about verifying the weapons on each side because it is far easier by satellite or other surveillance methods to assess the throw weight of an adversary's missiles than it is to detect how many MIRV warheads are clustered on it.

Achieving a compromised solution, experts say, is conceivable—depending on the will of both sides. This is the key unknown quantity, added to the uncertainties of impeachment, that now shadows détente.

This is the core of the present arms control challenge.

Unhappy Birthday to NATO

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—When NATO observes its 25th birthday tomorrow it can congratulate itself on the mere fact of existence after a quarter of a century during which the threat of Soviet take-over in Western Europe has receded enormously. There is no doubt that the alliance played an important role in producing what is now accepted as a territorial status quo.

But, without minimizing the importance of this achievement, that is about the only thing NATO can genuinely celebrate. As costs mount, its military strength diminishes vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. And as relaxation becomes a habit and memories of confrontation fade, the cement of fear which held the pact together flakes off into almost nothing.

Moreover, the military advantage in which NATO comfortably basked under U.S. nuclear dominance has wholly vanished despite the changes produced as Western Europe recovered from the ardors of World War II and became outstandingly prosperous.

Most alliances are made for war, not peace. Only when nations are collectively threatened are they truly prepared to collectively pool sovereignty. There is only one approximate predecessor to NATO as a peacetime coalition. This was the Delian League founded among separate Greek states in 478 B.C. when Persia was about to clobber that era's "Western civilization."

At the instigation of Athens, then a superpower, the League was created although the capital was in Delos, as today NATO's capital is in Brussels, not Washington. A cold war was successfully carried on against Persia for one decade during which the Hellenic West reduced the Eastern invader's remaining strongholds. But as the Persian danger receded, the League fell apart.

As the years passed and the apparent danger vanished, the alliance's various members increasingly resented the necessity of recruiting men and ships and the commanding strategic decisions of Athens. The League dissolved. It is exceedingly difficult even

to imagine that NATO will endure another quarter of a century. Even such a formless body as the UN would do well to persevere that long. Furthermore, one can never forget that France, while remaining faithful to the North Atlantic Alliance as such, opted out of NATO's military organization some seven years ago.

Never Defined

The trouble with NATO—and the reason its future is difficult to forecast—is that it has never really defined its purpose, despite manifold declarations. With this in mind, one may recall the simple homilies of the alliance's first and greatest commander, Gen. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower often told me he didn't care if—for reasons of national prestige—governments were red-faced; what would distress him would be to see their populations white-faced. He thought NATO should protect the national freedom of its members and of nations which might later choose to align themselves with it.

He didn't think it was NATO's business "to mix in any way into the political or ideological affairs of other countries." It was concerned with "the independence of nations as such." Nevertheless, the general emphasized "the intrinsic importance of personal liberty within the framework of national liberty."

He had a clear idea of the authority he held as NATO commander and recognized this "did not impinge upon the realm of political philosophy. It is ridiculous for Americans to expect all other nations to model their governing systems upon our own. The world cannot be divided into realms of 'black' and 'white.' There are large 'gray' areas."

Human Habit

This concept was easily tolerated by all the allies at a moment when they recognized that thanks to their military weakness and political ineptitude, they could not hope to survive without their powerful, transatlantic partner. But now, with an enormous increase in Soviet power—above all thermonuclear—and an easing of any crisis atmosphere, it is natural for the partners to resume the human habit of picking each other apart.

Additionally, one must ruefully add, there is less and less inclination on both sides of the Atlantic to recognize and comprehend the economic, diplomatic and national difficulties of each individual partner and more and more inclination to stress differences in philosophy and ideology among the allies.

Nor is there the faintest sign that this trend will be reversed. For this reason—and remembering what happened to history's only other "NATO," the Delian League, one can merely say with respect to the organization that has kept all of us alive for 25 years: "Unhappy birthday."

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Independence or U.S. Aid

Canadians' Energy Dilemma: Too Much to Exploit Alone

By Peter Arnett

CALGARY, Canada, April 2 (AP)—The winter energy crisis doused the lights of New York's Empire State Building and darkened many other landmarks across the United States and in other countries.

But in Canadian cities the sky-lines gleamed luminously at night and no cars needed to wait in line at the well supplied gas stations of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

For Canadians, the energy crisis brought a taste of independence from the United States that they had rarely enjoyed.

"We come first, after all," a Toronto newspaper editor said, "the long-held Canadian viewpoint that the United States dipped into Canadian resources whenever it needed them, irrespective of what Canadians felt."

This cry "Canada first" has been echoed in the capital, Ottawa. Increasing numbers of Canadians are saying that the country's raw-energy resources should be kept at home for use in the future.

The "continental" concept of energy use, a concept which envisaged Canada and the United States developing and using their energy resources together, has become a dirty word up here.

But a three-week visit by this reporter to Canada indicated that the "continental" concept is still very much alive, and that Canada is not becoming more dependent than ever before on American money and markets.

Canada has enormous energy resources. The Athabasca Tar Sands deposit may be producing three million barrels of crude oil a day by the turn of the century, half as much as the world's biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, now sells.

Oil and natural gas in the Mackenzie Delta and the high Arctic

Immigration Is Limited by New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 2 (AP)—New Zealand put into effect today tougher immigration controls, under which Commonwealth citizens of wholly European ancestry will no longer have unrestricted entry rights but will first have to obtain permits.

The controls will apply not only to citizens of British birth and wholly European ancestry coming from Britain but also to those from other Commonwealth countries such as Canada, Ireland and Fiji.

The new rules do not apply to Australians.

Entry permits will not be required for Commonwealth immigrants if they have tourist tickets before April 13 or if they leave for New Zealand by April 23.

Previously, Britons had needed only a passport to enter New Zealand to stay.

In London, Denis McLean, deputy New Zealand high commissioner, said last night: "The restrictions are much regretted but there is no other way out. It is the end of an era but we just cannot go on accepting immigrants at the present high level."

About 30,000 Britons emigrated to New Zealand in the past year, making a total of some 300,000 since World War II. During the last six months of Britain's economic problems, about 110,000 are reported to have inquired about emigration.

In the future, immigrants will be selected not by a quota system but on the basis of the occupation of the applicant. Britons will have to be between 18 and 45 years of age, in good health and have no more than four children.

They will also have to have a job lined up.

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said that the main objective of the new policy was to protect the quality of life for his nation's three million inhabitants.

OPEC Advances Aid-Plans Session

VIENNA, April 2 (Reuters)—Ministers from the world's biggest oil-exporting countries will meet in Geneva Sunday to discuss plans to help developing countries hit by the massive rise in oil prices over the last 12 months, OPEC sources here said today.

The ministers from the 12 member countries of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will discuss the findings of a three-day meeting which OPEC oil experts held here, a gathering which ended Sunday.

The proposals from that meeting were due to be discussed at an April 10 meeting of OPEC ministers in New York, where they will be attending a special UN General Assembly session on future supplies of raw materials, including oil. The OPEC sources did not say whether the New York OPEC meeting would still take place or why the ministers had decided to convene three days earlier in Geneva.

might come in soon. The offshore potential is considerable.

Huge hydroelectric dams have been built or are under construction.

What irks many Canadians is that the vast sums of American money spent on the development of these energy sources enables the United States to continue to dominate the economy. Already, American companies own 80 percent of the Canadian oil and gas industry, and 56 percent of the smelting and mining.

"Everyone wants to do something about it," said Carl Nickle, a leading energy expert, "but the question is, 'What?'"

Mr. Nickle added, "We can do little. And while the government, in principle, is opposed to this American dominance, in principle they (the government) are going along with it. It is the only way to operate."

One of Canada's problems is that it needs much less energy than it is economical to produce from Athabasca and the Arctic. Canada's needs can be expected to increase around 60,000 barrels a day each year, but plans are to build refineries at the Athabasca Tar Sands at the rate of probably one a year in the 1980s. Each of these plants will produce double the annual Canadian increase.

More natural gas is being found in Canada than it can profitably use, in the opinion of industry experts. Hydroelectric power output from plants at James Bay and Churchill Falls will also be more than is needed here.

Canada will need oil from the Tar Sands soon because its conventional fields are running dry. But the enormous costs make anything less than major production uneconomical, so foreign capital has to be brought in.

Economic Sovereignty. Canada has yielded much of its economic sovereignty in the energy field by default. Much of the Arctic exploration has been financed by advance payments from U.S. gas-transmission companies. Industry sources estimate that \$600 million has been committed by companies such as the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Co. and Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, in the form of cash and pledges.

And at the Tar Sands, nearly \$100 million has been lost by the U.S.-owned Great Canadian Oil Sands Co., which has been pioneering collecting and extraction processes.

Canadians have been trying to fight back. The government purchased a controlling share in the Texas Gulf Corp. The backers of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, which would carry Alaskan oil through Canada to the United States, say that under the present financing plans Canadians could win control by investing a \$1 billion program.

But this is little consolation for Canadian nationalists. They see power from the dams at Churchill Falls and James Bay pumping into the U.S. East Coast system. They see more American money needed for the necessary energy exploration.

"Whether we like it or not, the continental system is here to stay," said Mr. Nickle.

U.S. to Assure Gasoline Supply For Vacationers

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The administration is taking action to encourage vacation travel, the deputy director of the Federal Energy Office said yesterday.

John Sawhill told the Senate Commerce Committee that the FEO will raise gasoline allocations for all states during April and said they will be higher in succeeding months if supplies permit.

"Since these actions will increase gasoline supplies, uncertainties about finding gasoline will be reduced and travel encouraged," Mr. Sawhill said.

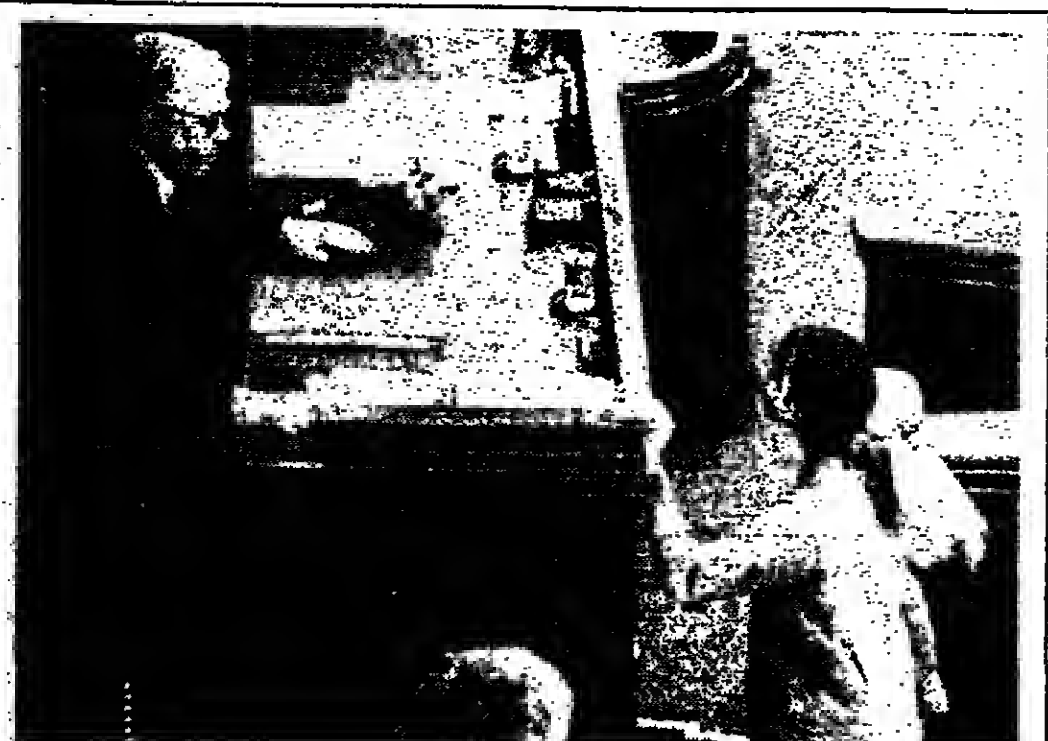
He said that if the supply situation worsens and all other steps do not achieve results, "the FEO will consider the provision of special allocations to gas stations on interstate highways in order to insure that travelers will not run the risk of being stranded."

Meanwhile, two major oil companies announced fuel-price reductions. The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio announced an immediate reduction of three-tenths of a cent per gallon in the wholesale cost of diesel fuel and home-heating oil. BP Oil Inc. reduced prices for the same two products by four-tenths of a cent per gallon.

Libya Puts King Idris On Trial in Absentia

BEIRUT, April 2 (UPI)—The Libyan People's Court yesterday opened the trial in his absence of former King Idris-Senussi on charges of corrupting the army and harming the interest of the state, the latest news agency said.

In a dispatch from Tripoli, the agency said the court is also trying 55 others, including former Premier Abdel Hamid Bakouch, former Defense Minister Hamed Obeidi and former assistant chief of staff Abdel Aziz al-Salmi.



COPENHAGEN COUNCILWOMAN OUSTED—Newly elected municipal council member Tina Schmedes, carrying her infant son, was photographed while talking with the lord mayor, Urban Hansen, before Monday night's session from which she was asked to leave because she brought the child. She was elected, UPI reports, on a combined feminist, leftist and hippie slate that won one seat in the March 5 balloting.

Chou Tells Cambodian Reds: No Peace With Imperialism

By H.D.S. Greenaway

HONG KONG, April 2 (UPI)—Premier Chou En-lai, at a banquet in Peking for a visiting delegation from Cambodia last night, promised China's "all-out support and assistance to the Cambodian people and their struggle against U.S. aggression."

He said that the "revolutionary people do not at all believe in so-called 'lasting peace' or 'a generation of peace.'" He explained: "So long as imperialism exists, revolution and war are inevitable."

With these words Mr. Chou appeared to be striking a more militant posture vis-a-vis the United States than previously. His denunciation of the phrases "lasting peace" and "a generation of peace"—coined by President Nixon—led some analysts here to wonder if the Chinese were not giving ground to leftists within his own administration who have recently found fault with many aspects of Mr. Chou's post-cultural revolution openings to the west.

Delegation From the Interior. The banquet was in honor of Khieu Samphan, commander in chief of the Cambodian Communist armed forces, who arrived with his delegation in Peking yesterday. The authoritative People's Daily in an editorial, called the group, "The first important delegation to China from the interior of Cambodia."

The delegation was met at the airport by Mr. Chou and three members of the Chinese Politburo.

Also on hand at the airport was Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is recognized in Peking as the Cambodian head of state as well as the chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Technically, Sihanouk is Mr. Samphan's boss, but this was not obvious yesterday for the reception that Mr. Samphan received at the hands of the Chinese was the kind Peking usually reserves for visiting heads of state.

This morning, Mr. Samphan and his delegation met for an hour and 40 minutes with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Chou and Sihanouk also attended the meeting.

To analysts here, Mr. Samphan's enthusiastic reception was a sign that Peking is aware that Sihanouk's influence within Cambodia is waning and that if China's influence in Cambodia is to be maintained, it must be through the hands of the Communist forces.

Rocket Runway Started. CANAVERAL, Fla., April 2 (AP)—Kurt Debus, the director of the Kennedy Space Center, yesterday broke ground for a runway that rocket ships are to use starting in 1979. The \$218-million runway will be used by a space shuttle designed to carry unmanned satellites into orbit, ferry a small space station and retrieve satellites for repair.

Ethiopian Students Demand Famine Steps, Halt to Arrests

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 2 (UPI)—University students today demanded that the government declare a national state of emergency to deal with famine in southern Ethiopia and called on it to stop arresting military activists.

The students said that thousands of people were dying or near death from hunger in remote villages and insisted that the new government refrain from sending military and police personnel who were fighting for such political reforms as land redistribution.

A military uprising in February led to a replacement of Ethiopia's government and a 40 percent pay rise for the armed forces. It also started a wave of social unrest, and prompted Emperor Haile Selassie to order a 30-member constitutional conference to draft new rules within the next six months.

The conference began a live-day session today.

The students, dispersed by charges of club-wielding against the new government yesterday, boycotted classes today and met in a large assembly hall while trucks full of riot police waited in fields nearby.

In addition to demanding hunger relief and a halt to the arrests of activists, the students said that they wanted an end to killings in the south, where several students and more than 30 peasants have been shot, spread or

Troops, Police Comb a Rural Area of Ulster

BELFAST, April 2 (UPI)—For the second time in two days security officials today ordered hundreds of troops and police to use a new crackdown tactic against Protestant and Catholic extremists.

Moving at dawn, British troops backed by helicopters and British police cordoned off the village of Ballymaguigan, on the County Londonderry banks of Lough Neagh, and systematically combed hundreds of acres of farmland, farm buildings and non-farm homes.

They took 12 men into custody but released all of them during the day, officials said. The raid on the rural area was a variation of yesterday's daytime sweep through both Protestant and Catholic parts of downtown Belfast.

The new tactic followed an upsurge of intercommunal violence over the weekend. It brought the death toll to 989 in 4 1/2 years of strife among Northern Ireland's majority Protestant community, minority Catholics and British Army and local security forces.

Air Malta in Operation. VALLETTA, Malta, April 2 (UPI)—Malta's new national airline, Air Malta, became operational yesterday. The airline will initially serve London, Birmingham, Manchester, Frankfurt, Paris, Rome and Tripoli, Libya.

Don Offers Aid. BONN, April 2 (Reuters)—West Germany has offered Tanzania a million marks (\$400,000) to offset economic difficulties and crop failures expected as a result of increased oil prices and lack of rain, the West German Development Aid Ministry said.

Finnish-Soviet Trade Deal. HELSINKI, April 2 (UPI)—Finland and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a trade agreement which increases Finnish exports to the Soviet Union by \$242 million over a two-year period.

Obituaries

Frank Hogan Is Dead at 72; N.Y.C. Prosecutor 32 Years

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—Frank S. Hogan, 72, the district attorney of New York County (Manhattan) for 32 years, died today in St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Hogan was first hospitalized Aug. 10 after he suffered a stroke. He later underwent surgery for a lung tumor and then re-entered the hospital Dec. 27.

He was sworn into office for his ninth term on Dec. 14, but on Dec. 26 he announced his resignation.

"For some time I have been too ill to perform my duties as district attorney of New York County," his statement said. "I had been hoping that I would receive some assurances from my physicians that I could soon resume vigorous direction of the district attorney's office. They are unable, however, to give me such advice."

On Feb. 5, the day before Mr. Hogan's resignation became effective, Gov. Malcolm Wilson named Richard Kuh to succeed him until the post is filled next November.

Although he had not prosecuted a case in court himself since 1945, Mr. Hogan kept close tabs on a huge staff and ran the busiest

prosecutor's office in the nation with almost military precision.

In recent years, however, he came under increasing fire for what detractors called political prosecutions, particularly a conspiracy case against 13 Black Panthers that ended in acquittals.

He first won the office in 1943 when his predecessor and early sponsor, Republican Thomas E. Dewey, was elected governor.

Mr. Hogan prided himself on running a nonpartisan office. He made only two partisan political efforts—unsuccessful campaigns for mayor in 1949 and for the Senate in 1958.

As district attorney, Mr. Hogan won widely publicized convictions in the early 1950s basketball scandals, and gambler Frank Erickson, Tammany Hall politician Jimmy Hanes and New York Republican leader L. J. Judson. Morhouse also went to jail during his tenure.

Robert Woodrow Brown AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (UPI)—Robert Woodrow Brown, 62, a Pulitzer Prize winner and man-

aging editor of the Augusta Chronicle, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Brown was a former executive editor of the International News Service and held top news positions in a number of Southern newspapers and two broadcasting networks.

He won the Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in 1955 while he was editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger in connection with the cleanup of corruption at Phenix City, Ala.

A Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1931-32, Mr. Brown was a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism fraternity.



Frank Hogan

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Mr. Brown was a former executive editor of the International News Service and held top news positions in a number of Southern newspapers and two broadcasting networks.

He won the Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in 1955 while he was editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger in connection with the cleanup of corruption at Phenix City, Ala.

A Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1931-32, Mr. Brown was a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism fraternity.

Aage Hesselund-Jensen ATHENS, April 2 (Reuters)—Aage Hesselund-Jensen, 63, Danish ambassador to Greece, died of a heart ailment here today, a Danish Embassy spokesman said.

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Euro Squash Montparnasse

German Trade Surplus Hits Record

By James C. Furlong

BONN, April 2 (AP-DJ).—A steep and not fully explained drop in imports sent West Germany's trade surplus for February soaring to a record 5.04 billion deutsche marks.

The figure was sharply higher than January's 2.87 billion DM surplus and the previous record of 3.94 billion DM set in October, 1973.

Imports dropped 11.4 percent to 12.363 billion DM in February from 13.946 billion DM in January, according to figures announced today by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

The much smaller import bill more than compensated for a slight 0.5 percent dip in export receipts, to 17.437 billion DM from 17.518 billion DM.

The February 1974 surplus was more than two and a half times larger than the surplus of 1.94 billion DM a year earlier, when exports totaled 13.742 billion DM and imports 11.802 billion DM.

The February current account, comprising merchandise trade and invisible trade (tourism, insur-

Rise Is Caused By Imports Dip

ance, transfer payments, etc.) posted a record surplus of 3.5 billion DM in February, up from 1.4 billion DM in January and 700 million DM a year earlier.

The merchandise trade surplus, which is the figure most closely watched by the foreign exchange market, was somewhat larger than the 4.7-billion-DM surplus predicted by official sources last week.

As a result, the dollar eased on the foreign exchange market, closing at 2.533 DM against 2.548 at the finish yesterday.

In the absence of definitive official explanations, there were conflicting attempts to clarify the sharp drop in imports. One economist attributed the decline to a continuation of the trend toward slower economic growth that was evident in the second half of 1973, when real gross national product showed a year-to-year rise of only 4.5 percent.

against a 6.1 percent gain in the first half.

An Economics Ministry source disputed this interpretation, however, pointing out that new orders to industry gained 12.5 percent in February from January, 1.4 billion DM in January and 1.6 billion DM in February, against a normal rise between the two months of only 6 percent. The new-order figures, also released today, point to an economic upturn in February, he said.

Another possible explanation, advanced by one German official, is that imports from Britain and Italy may have declined because of special conditions in those countries. Britain was on a three-day work week during the month and strikes were occurring in Italy. A detailed breakdown of trade statistics by country has not yet been produced to confirm or refute this explanation, he said.

The official, who asked not to be named, said he still adhered to the government and Bundesbank view that the current account surplus will dwindle to zero in 1974 from 12.4 billion DM in 1973, despite February's record 3.5-billion-DM surplus.

He said spending by Germans on holidays abroad this summer will heavily drain the invisible trade account, while an expected economic upturn will raise imports.

The February figures brought Germany's merchandise trade surplus for the first two months of 1974 to 6.5 billion DM, up from a year-earlier 3.54 billion DM. The preliminary current account surplus in January and February was a record 4.9 billion DM, up from 900 million DM a year earlier.

Danish Trade Deficit

COPENHAGEN, April 2 (Reuters).—Denmark had a trade deficit in February of 916 million crowns (\$152 million), compared with 386 million in the same period last year, the Bureau of Statistics reported today.

Auto Design Seen Changed by Rise in Gasoline Price

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Higher gasoline prices will "profoundly affect" the design and production of motor vehicles, Italy's leading auto maker said here tonight.

In remarks prepared for a meeting of the Harvard Business School Club of New York, Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, said new vehicles "are likely to be forthcoming, designed not merely for optimal fuel economy, but also for particular patterns and areas of use."

Auto makers may produce a car intended for use in city traffic and another designed for use in developing nations, he said.

The world energy squeeze also will introduce "a new perspective" on government safety and pollution rules. "Safety, under the pre-embargo U.S. approach," Mr. Agnelli said, "means heavier vehicles, which required additional raw materials and higher fuel consumption. Now this approach clashes with the need to reduce fuel and raw material consumption. It is clear that lighter cars are required, which can also be made safe."

Although he said it is too soon to estimate the trend of short-term demand for autos in the "post-energy-crisis world," he forecast that aggregate demand "will probably be cut 10 to 20 percent" in the next couple of years.

Bache Joins Wall Street Experiment

Bache & Co. has become the third leading U.S. stock brokerage house to revamp its price schedule for small investors. Acting just a few days after its two giant competitors—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis—Bache responded to the call from the Securities and Exchange Commission for experimentation on orders for stock of \$2,000 and under. Bache's new fee schedule showed some rate cuts as deep as 26 percent and some increases as high as 42 percent. But a substantial segment of Bache orders in the experiment came in the 100-share category of \$15 and \$20 stocks—where the price change is slight. More significant savings, however, are expected for traders who get in and then out of a stock quickly. Starting around May 8 for stocks listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, Bache will trim its new rates by one-fourth for all transactions where a stock is bought and then sold within 35 calendar days. Bache has a reputation on Wall Street for catering to such clients. Officials say the rate schedule is designed "to retain for the customer" the ability to buy and sell at any time during market hours without delays. The Merrill Lynch plan calls for orders to be filled the day after the customer sends in his money or stock.



SALES SLUMP—The U.S. United Automobile Workers union is urging foreign makers to reduce exports to the United States because of a crisis in Detroit. But the slump is hitting other producers too, as this Volkswagen storage lot in West Germany testifies.

Either Voluntary or Imposed by U.S.

UAW Seeks Curb on Foreign-Car Imports

TOKYO, April 2 (AP-DJ).—The United Automobile Workers union (UAW) is seeking temporary quantitative restrictions on exports of Japanese and other foreign-made autos to the United States, Herman Rebhan, the UAW's director of international affairs, said today.

He told a press conference here that the UAW leadership is taking a two-pronged approach to the problem. It is simultaneously attempting to convince the auto industries of Japan, West Germany and other nations to voluntarily limit shipments of their motor vehicles to the United States and drafting a legislative proposal for the U.S. Congress that would provide for mandatory import quotas.

Mr. Rebhan said that the UAW favors free trade and would prefer voluntary controls, but would ultimately support whichever approach to the problem seems to be materializing the fastest in an acceptable form.

The UAW executive said his union is proposing that the U.S. market share of imported passenger autos, including cars made by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. automakers, be held until September 1975, to the same level as the average in the 1971-73 period.

The proposal is on a collision course with the apparent intentions of the Japanese auto industry.

Mr. Rebhan said that over the past three years, imports have

accounted for about 15 percent of U.S. passenger car sales. In 1973, for instance, they totaled 1.7 million units, or 15.5 percent of the overall market.

Since sales of most varieties of Detroit-made autos are at present slumping sharply, the UAW proposal would require the total number of imports to be reduced to conform to the 15 percent average market share suggested by the union.

In contrast, Japanese auto exports to the United States totaled 99,675 units in February, up 5.5 percent from a year earlier.

While auto makers here attribute the sharp jump in part to an effort to beat a Japanese seamen's strike expected in April, industry analysts say the companies are also pushing exports to offset an auto sales slump in the domestic market.

Mr. Rebhan said the temporary quantitative import restrictions have a proposed expiration date of September 1975, the month during which 1976 model-year autos would appear, because that date provides sufficient time to allow U.S. auto makers to convert enough of their production facilities to small cars to meet U.S. demand.

The UAW executive conceded that his union is worried the Detroit market is losing future jobs. Foreign markets may take advantage of Detroit's current problems to grab as much as 30 percent of the U.S. market, he said, adding that U.S. makers might not be able to recoup in later years as consumer habits and brand preference could change in favor of foreign-made autos in the interim.

Or Tariff Barrier

Should questions be raised about the legality of import quotas, the UAW will propose instead that U.S. tariffs on imported autos be raised, Mr. Rebhan said. He noted that President Nixon recently boosted U.S. tariffs on ball bearing imports to protect that industry from the destructive effect of disorderly imports.

The union official arrived here last Friday and is scheduled to depart Thursday. He has so far discussed the proposal with executives of the Confederation of Japanese Automakers, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Nissan Motor and Toyota Motor. Later this week he will meet officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Mr. Rebhan said he does not expect to receive an answer from the Japanese during his current visit. But he indicated that after the Japanese automakers, auto-makers and government had had a chance to discuss the situation, a counter proposal is expected.

Perkins No Comment

LONDON, April 2 (AP-DJ).—A spokesman for Perkins Engines Ltd. said today that the company had no comment on published reports that Volkswagenwerk might sign a contract with Perkins for diesel engines.

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N.Y. Prices End Mixed After Weak Rally Fails

NEW YORK, April 2 (IHT).—Stocks made a feeble attempt to rally today but external news provided no encouragement for investors and prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rising interest rates and concern about inflation were said to be depressing prices, although bargain hunting helped lift individual issues, including some of the high-priced blue chips.

Some analysts suggested that market sentiment also may have been dampened by reports that tension on the Golan Heights reached the highest peak since the October war, with Israel and Syria both reported to be massing troops and equipment.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.15 to 846.61, but declining issues led gains about 780 to 590.

Volume totaled 12.01 million shares compared with 11.47 million yesterday.

Great American Mortgage fell 2 3/8 to 14 1/4, although the exchange halted trading in the issue late in the afternoon.

The company said trustees declared a 20 cent dividend, down from the 31 1/2 cents dividend last month.

The trustees also formally approved the deferment of a proposed offering of convertible preferred stock.

Standard Oil of Ohio dropped 1 3/8 to 54 3/4 among the oils. The balance of the group generally traded in narrowly mixed fashion.

Western Union lost a point to 12 3/8 after it said it has been informed by Moody's commercial paper division that it has withdrawn Western Union's commercial paper rating.

Polaroid dropped 3 7/8 to 61 3/8 and Vetco Offshore Industries 1 to 24.

Natamex rose 1 1/8 to 46 7/8.

Company Report

United Brands	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	424.9	344.6
Profits (millions)	9.95	7.58
Per Share	0.98	0.87
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,982.3	1,596.7
Profits (millions)	23.26	17.71
Per Share	2.11	1.43

—Indicated.

U.S. Car Production Declines 37% in March, 34% in Quarter

DETROIT, April 2 (AP-DJ).—March production of new cars in the United States fell 37 percent from the year-earlier level to 891,874 units, the companies reported yesterday. For the entire first quarter, output was 34 percent down from a year ago—and the poorest showing since 1970.

The total for the first three months was 1.73 million units, down from the 2.48 million units that had been projected at the end of last year.

The March drop from projected schedules followed a decision by General Motors early in the month to lower production even further. During the month, GM built 243,219 cars, down 53 percent from March 1973. For the quarter, GM output was off 46 percent.

Ford production in the month was down about 20 percent, about equal to the first-quarter performance. Chrysler output in March fell 19 percent, while the quarter's decline totaled 23 percent. Both companies built a higher percentage of fast-selling small cars than GM does.

American Motors' March production rose 6.4 percent, spurred by small-car sales. Output in the first quarter was up 4.5 percent.

Casey Defends Exim Policy

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Export-Import Bank President William Casey defended today his bank's policy of granting loans to the Soviet Union, but said the effect of these loans on Russian policies was limited.

Mr. Casey testified before a Senate banking subcommittee which is considering the bank's request for \$5 billion in additional authorization in the next fiscal year.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., chairman of the subcommittee, and another senator have asked the bank to suspend its loans to the Soviet Union until it can be determined whether the President has to issue a specific finding of national interest for each separate loan, instead of the present blanket finding. However, Mr. Casey refused to do so.

The bank is currently considering two major loans totaling over \$6 billion for energy-related projects in Siberia.

The firm said that profits from Indonesian oil have increased.

Gold mining shares scored sharp gains following a rise in the afternoon gold fixing in London. Dome Mines, strong in the group, jumped 10 1/4 points to 194 1/4.

IBM, another strong feature, picked up 4 1/4 to 294.

Moody's added fractions, but steels were steady to slightly lower.

Prices were mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.37 to 96.32.

Synco gained 1 3/8 to 51 1/4 while Scurry-Rainbow Oil rose 3 1/2 to 27. Home Oil Ltd. said it plans to make a \$7.4 share offer for all the outstanding stock of Scurry-Rainbow.

Home Oil "A" rose 1 3/8 to 53 5/8.

U.S. May Tighten Disclosure Rules For Alien Firms

LONDON, April 2.—Ray Garrett, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, said here today that he expects no significant lowering of disclosure requirements to facilitate foreign companies entering U.S. financial markets.

In fact, he said, foreign reporting forms might be brought more up to date to conform with those used by domestic companies.

He also said new information might be required. This could include the following:

- "Convenience" conversion of foreign currency financial statements.

- Additional information regarding net income and other financial data reported to foreign shareholders with that reported to U.S. shareholders.

- And a statement as to which country's accounting principles were used.

At the same time, Mr. Garrett said he believed the SEC would attempt to avoid erecting unreasonable barriers to the internationalization of U.S. capital markets.

Will Be Flexible

He said that the commission would be flexible in handling registration of foreign bond and stock issues offered in the United States.

Some European investment bankers have cited the prolonged and difficult process of getting issues registered as a deterrent to foreign borrowing on U.S. capital markets. Since January, when U.S. controls on capital outflows were lifted, there has been no public offering for foreign borrowers, though there have been a few private placements, which do not require SEC registration.

Mr. Garrett indicated that poor market conditions rather than SEC formalities were responsible for the absence of such foreign public offerings.

He added, however, that private estimates showed that over the medium-term the United States would not be a net exporter of capital because of big domestic demand for financing.

British Reserves Gain \$478 Million in Month

LONDON, April 2 (AP).—Britain's official reserves of gold, foreign currencies and special drawing rights rose by \$478 million during March as a result of borrowing abroad to the extent of \$882 million, the Bank of England said today.

Total reserves stood at \$6.444 billion at the end of March. Converted at the rate of \$2.3945 per pound, this was equivalent to £2,691 billion.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Home Oil to Bid for Scurry-Rainbow

Home Oil Co. of Canada intends to make a formal offer for all outstanding shares of Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. that it does not already own. The offer will be \$27 (Canadian) for each share. Consumers Gas of Toronto controls about 50 percent of Home Oil's voting stock. Officials say Home Oil "will reserve the right to withdraw the offer if less than 900,000 'Scurry-Rainbow' shares are tendered by May 1, 1974." Home Oil, at last report, held 416,860 Scurry-Rainbow common shares, or about 18 percent of the company's 2.6 million shares outstanding. Both companies are concerned in oil and gas exploration, development and production in Western Canada.

Conoco Finds Gas Off Malaysia

Continental Oil Co. (Conoco) has found natural gas and condensate in a well 110 miles off the Pahang coast in the South China Sea. Natural gas and condensate flowed from seven different zones, with the maximum from any one zone at 12.7 million cubic feet a day. Further drilling will be required to determine the commercial significance of this test, officials say. Conoco's Malaysian subsidiary is operator for a 7,400-square-mile contract area in the Malaysian sector of the South China Sea and holds a 50 percent interest in the concession. A subsidiary of El Paso Natural Gas of Texas and a subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. of Australia each hold 25 percent.

Montedison Sales Rise Sharply

Montedison, the Italian chemicals firm, reports that its consolidated sales in the first three months of 1974 rose 69 percent from the

like 1973 period, though production was hampered by labor unrest and shortages of raw materials. Consolidated group sales totaled \$15.2 billion (about \$24 million). The company, which recently posted net profit of \$5 billion for 1973 after several years of losses, says demand was excellent both on the domestic and foreign markets, often exceeding the availability of goods. However, profits for the first two months was not disclosed.

Bache Joins Wall Street Experiment

Bache & Co. has become the third leading U.S. stock brokerage house to revamp its price schedule for small investors. Acting just a few days after its two giant competitors—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis—Bache responded to the call from the Securities and Exchange Commission for experimentation on orders for stock of \$2,000 and under. Bache's new fee schedule showed some rate cuts as deep as 26 percent and some increases as high as 42 percent. But a substantial segment of Bache orders in the experiment came in the 100-share category of \$15 and \$20 stocks—where the price change is slight. More significant savings, however, are expected for traders who get in and then out of a stock quickly. Starting around May 8 for stocks listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, Bache will trim its new rates by one-fourth for all transactions where a stock is bought and then sold within 35 calendar days. Bache has a reputation on Wall Street for catering to such clients. Officials say the rate schedule is designed "to retain for the customer" the ability to buy and sell at any time during market hours without delays. The Merrill Lynch plan calls for orders to be filled the day after the customer sends in his money or stock.

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2000	95%	16%	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%</
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21	134	Mississippi	20	100	197	1974	+
22	135	Missouri	10	200	197	1974	+
23	136	MoPac	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
24	137	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
25	138	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
26	139	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
27	140	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
28	141	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
29	142	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
30	143	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
31	144	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
32	145	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
33	146	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
34	147	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
35	148	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
36	149	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
37	150	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
38	151	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
39	152	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
40	153	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
41	154	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
42	155	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
43	156	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
44	157	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
45	158	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
46	159	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
47	160	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
48	161	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
49	162	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
50	163	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
51	164	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
52	165	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
53	166	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
54	167	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
55	168	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
56	169	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
57	170	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
58	171	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
59	172	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
60	173	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
61	174	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
62	175	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
63	176	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
64	177	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
65	178	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
66	179	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
67	180	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
68	181	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
69	182	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
70	183	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
71	184	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
72	185	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
73	186	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
74	187	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
75	188	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
76	189	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
77	190	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
78	191	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
79	192	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
80	193	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
81	194	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
82	195	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
83	196	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	79%
84	197	Mt. Vernon	1.5	1	79%	79%	

[illegible]

	Test	Pres	Old
sum	107.0	107.4	118.
rt	141.91	181.34	161.
30	180.65	102.12	117.
200	274.7	283.6	350.
	121.60	118.73	159.
	151.12	131.07	132.
	93.2	97.7	110.
	301.63	305.91	536.
ni	110.33	129.96	322.4
oi	4254.47	4406.32	4010.0
	308.1	307.9	340.9
sw.	1st Old		

	April 3, 1974	1974	1977
		Jan	Dec
DJIA bld	846	850
486.61 offer	855	865
FTI b.d	275	275
224.7 offer	285	285
TKO bld	4300	4300
4454.47 offer	4400	4425

Rates & regulations available from:
 Forward Contracts
 Exchange
 Company Ltd.

Kerkiraal 363,
 Amsterdam.
 Telex: 14102.
 Phone: 25 47 53.
 Cable:
 INDEXCHANGE

Today
First National
City Corporation
is officially
Citicorp.

changed our legal name to Citicorp.
Everything else will stay the same.
Especially, our commitment to more and
better financial services for everyone.
So, from now on, just say Citicorp.



Serving financial needs around the world.

Chanel, Inc.

...are among our
international
corporate tenants.

**SOLOW BUILDING COMPANY,
OWNER-BUILDER**

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL SOLOW BUILDING COMPANY
8 W. 47 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10012 (212) PL 1-1111 EXT. 9

هكذا من الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Ind	4	34	4	3%	4	+	1/4	10%	6%	UnitFm	Cal	4	34	7 1/2	7%	7 1/2
Inc	7	37	7 1/2	7%	7 1/2	+	1/4	20	15%	UnitGas	.92	6	5	19	19	19
CP	10	22	5%	5 1/2	5 1/2	+	1/4	28	25%	U Illum	2.32	8	19	25%	25%	25%

22	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518	520	522	524	526	528	530	532	534	536	538	540	542	544	546	548	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	568	570	572	574	576	578	580	582	584	586	588	590	592	594	596	598	600	602	604	606	608	610	612	614	616	618	620	622	624	626	628	630	632	634	636	638	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658	660	662	664	666	668	670	672	674	676	678	680	682	684	686	688	690	692	694	696	698	700	702	704	706	708	710	712	714	716	718	720	722	724	726	728	730	732	734	736	738	740	742	744	746	748	750	752	754	756	758	760	762	764	766	768	770	772	774	776	778	780	782	784	786	788	790	792	794	796	798	800	802	804	806	808	810	812	814	816	818	820	822	824	826	828	830	832	834	836	838	840	842	844	846	848	850	852	854	856	858	860	862	864	866	868	870	872	874	876	878	880	882	884	886	888	890	892	894	896	898	900	902	904	906	908	910	912	914	916	918	920	922	924	926	928	930	932	934	936	938	940	942	944	946	948	950	952	954	956	958	960	962	964	966	968	970	972	974	976	978	980	982	984	986	988	990	992	994	996	998	1000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										</

cm	2	7	20	37%	37%	37%	25%	61%	USM	sto	1	4	4	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
cm	36	7	10	10%	10%	10%	52%	41%	Utehtnt	52	19	103	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%
cm	60	7	49	19	18%	18%	36	33%	Utehtnt	2.32	8	30	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
cm	66	13	11	39%	39%	39%	44	29%	UV	Ind	1	5	28	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

24	5	11	7%	7%	71+	1	5	3%	Webb Del E	5	9	4%	4%	44+	1
.66	9	19	70	94	10	1/2	97	61%	WoolMcL .54	2	71	8%	8%	84+	1
.44	5	5	12%	12%	12%		78	14	Woolmkt .50	9	2	16%	16%	16+	4
.04	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15-16	Woolmkt Caro	32	1	1	1	14	

[illegible]

76	7	6	17%	17%	17%	1%	41%	39%	WhitCrn pSA 3	1	41	41	41	1%
1.40	26	37	212	206	212	+ 3%	13%	8%	Whitem 10e	5	35	12%	12%	12%
20	9	32	7%	7%	7%		2%	1%	Whittaker		53	2%	2%	2%
nc	4	27	20%	20%	20%	1%	15%	12%	WickesCp 1	6	30	14%	14%	14%

[illegible]

1.24	7	135	21 1/2	20 1/2	21	+	1 1/2
1.58	5	738	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	1 1/2
1.58	10	73	39	37 1/2	37 1/2	-	1 1/2
1.64	6	78	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-	1 1/2
24	13	182	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	-	1 1/2

[illegible]

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Stocks and Bonds		High Low Last Chg		P/E		Div		Yield %	
A	Abnco	11	11	11		11		11	
B	Admco	11	11	11		11		11	
C	Agri	11	11	11		11		11	
D	Air	11	11	11		11		11	
E	Alc	11	11	11		11		11	
F	Am	11	11	11		11		11	
G	An	11	11	11		11		11	
H	Ap	11	11	11		11		11	
I	Ar	11	11	11		11		11	
J	As	11	11	11		11		11	
K	At	11	11	11		11		11	
L	Av	11	11	11		11		11	
M	Aw	11	11	11		11		11	
N	AX	11	11	11		11		11	
O	AY	11	11	11		11		11	
P	AZ	11	11	11		11		11	
Q	BA	11	11	11		11		11	
R	BB	11	11	11		11		11	
S	BC	11	11	11		11		11	
T	BD	11	11	11		11		11	
U	BE	11	11	11		11		11	
V	BF	11	11	11		11		11	
W	BG	11	11	11		11		11	
X	BH	11	11	11		11		11	
Y	BI	11	11	11		11		11	
Z	BJ	11	11	11		11		11	

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